"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers and thunderstorms; cooler; southerly winds, becoming westerly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,121. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

### THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 86⅝c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 36¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 27c; flour, Minnesota patents, $4.85; cotton, middling, 6⅜c; butter, creamery, Western, 17c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25.

FOREIGN.—Fire has done seven million rubles' worth of damage to Riasan, 110 miles southeast of Moscow, Russia. The betrothal of Gerald du Maurier, son of the author, to Miss Ethel Barrymore is announced in London. Alt Sandec and Neu Sandec, towns in Galicia, were sacked by peasants, and troops were required to restore order.—Page 7.

**Page 3.**

The women of Morristown, N. J., have organized a Naval Hospital Aid for the relief of sailors and soldiers in active service

The officers and men of the provisional regiments now in State service accuse Gov. Black of bad faith in issuing orders for forming three new regiments.

Word was received here yesterday that the Red Cross ship State of Texas had arrived at Guantanamo Bay. The yacht Red Cross will start for Key West tomorrow.

The Women's National War Relief Association held a special meeting yesterday at the Windsor Hotel. It was decided to establish a model ward in one of the military hospitals.

Thirteen members of the Passaic County Board of Freeholders, arraigned at Paterson for malfeasance in office, pleaded not guilty. Their cases were put over until the September term, and they were held in $1,000 bail each.

**Page 4.**

The National Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians met in National convention at Trenton. The feature was the meeting of the two factions, through the efforts of Bishop McFaul.

The readjustment of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company's securities has been practically completed. The new company will have a capitalization of $6,500,000 of 4 per cent. preferred stock and about $8,000,000 of common stock.

**Page 5.**

Michael Friedrich of 232 East Third Street stabbed his common-law wife and another woman, and when he was arrested a crowd followed, crying "Kill him!"

Congresman Quigg and Gov. Black conferred in Albany yesterday regarding plans for legislation at the extra session. Postmaster Van Cott was also in Albany.

Col. Griffin of the Volunteer Engineers was in Washington yesterday, having been summoned by telegraph. It is reported that a part of the regiment is wanted for the Puerto Rican campaign.

In an interview President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway Company talked hopefully of the railroad outlook, and declared that the United States should have both Hawaii and the Philippines.

In an Italian row in Brooklyn Joseph Reppertello slashed Peter Saman horribly with a razor, and Giuseppe Reppertello followed by shooting the wounded man in the right leg. Saman had recently been secretly married to the mother of Joseph Reppertello, who did not know of this fact, and had attacked Saman because of suspicions concerning his relations with Mrs. Reppertello.

In order to settle a suit in his court brought by one woman against another, Magistrate Kudlich of the Fifty-fourth Street Police Court paid out of his own pocket the $1 which the plaintiff agreed to accept. The suit was over a dress, which was produced in court, and which so puzzled the Magistrate, who is a bachelor, that he gave the matter up in despair, and hit upon the happy expediency stated.

**Page 7.**

Miss Jessamy Harte, daughter of Bret Harte, was married in Plainfield, N. J., to Henry Milford Steele of New York. Mr. Harte was not present. He has lived apart from Mrs. Harte for nearly twenty years and has not communicated with the family in several years.

The twentieth convention of the Music Teachers' National Association was brought to an end at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night, the Oratorio Society of Brooklyn rendering the oratorio of "St. Paul." At the morning session there was a symposium on harmony and the annual election of officers was held. The afternoon was devoted to a concert.

**Page 12.**

Five ferry franchises were disposed of at auction by the city yesterday, bringing annual rentals aggregating $52,700.

The Clearing House Committee sanctioned a form for an agreement for banks, firms, or individuals which will serve to avoid the tax on call loans.

There has been a rush of orders for tax stamps at the United States Internal Revenue offices in this city, orders for more than 50,000,000 having been filed at the Second District office alone, totalling in value to between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

Mrs. Otto Freeser of 981 Columbus Avenue watched for three days in Central Park for her husband, who, she said, had stolen her money and gone off with another woman, and finally, with the aid of a policeman, captured him. The case will be aired in court.

A contract between Bridge Commissioner Shea and Receiver Uhlmann of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company was approved yesterday. The city's trains will be withdrawn from the bridge and the company will assume the traffic at its own expense and at present rates. The city is guaranteed against loss and will get a large share of all profits.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
United Service.—Page 4.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 9.

### THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure continues high in the East Gulf States and the Lower Mississippi Valley. An area of high pressure is central on the North Pacific Coast. A moderate depression is central in the lake regions. The barometer has risen in the Atlantic States and central valleys and fallen on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau.

The temperature is lower on the North Atlantic Coast and in the West Gulf States; it is higher in the Northern Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature continues high in the Middle Atlantic States. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in the lake regions, the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and the East Gulf States.

Showers and thunderstorms are indicated for Tuesday in New England, the Atlantic, and occasionally in the Gulf States. The temperature will be somewhat lower in the Middle Atlantic States; it will continue high in the East Gulf States, and will rise in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather Bureau.— 1897. | 1898. | TIMES. 1898. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 56 | 73 | 75 |
| 6 A. M. | 59 | 71 | 76 |
| 9 A. M. | 63 | 75 | 82 |
| 12 M. | 68 | 76 | 84 |
| 3 P. M. | 71 | 78 | 86 |
| 6 P. M. | 70 | 73 | 80 |
| 9 P. M. | 66 | 70 | 76 |
| 12 P. M. | 63 | 69 | 73 |

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....79
Weather Bureau.....74
Corresponding date 1897.....64
Corresponding date for last 20 years...71

The maximum temperature yesterday was 79 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; the minimum was 69 degrees at 6:45 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .52, and at 8 P. M., .58.

**Heavy Shipments from Poland.**
Carloads of Poland water arrive daily at the New York depot, 3 Park Place, near Broadway.—Adv.

# BATTLE EXPECTED TO-MORROW

## Advance Posts Face to Face at Santiago.

## CITY STRONGLY DEFENDED

### Approaches Barred by Rifle Pits and Barbed Wire Fence.

### OUR GUNS IN POSITION

**Four Batteries and Four Gatling Guns on a Hill Overlooking the Basin in Which the City Lies.**

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DAIQUIRI, June 26, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 27, (7:30 A. M.)—Gen. Shafter expects to remove his headquarters from here to Juragua this evening, and active operations before Santiago de Cuba are officially expected to begin on Wednesday.

The Third and Ninth Cavalry alone remain here, guarding the material ashore. All the other regiments are being pushed as rapidly as possible toward Santiago.

Transports are rapidly landing the last supplies of forage and ammunition, and the last of the four light batteries of artillery started this afternoon for Juragua by road.

The ordnance officers say the road is impracticable for siege guns, and that the landing facilities for them are inadequate.

Interruption of communication between the army and the fleet by a storm is possible at any time. Juragua and Daiquiri are both open roadsteads, with no protection.

## ADVANCE FORCE'S POSITION.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

ON THE RIO GUAMA, June 26, (Noon,) via Kingston, Jamaica, June 27, (9 A. M.)—Everybody believes a great battle is imminent. With the Spanish and American advance posts almost close enough to see the whites of each other's eyes, a collision may occur at any moment.

The advance force of the American Army rests on this stream, with the City of Santiago de Cuba, four and one-half miles westward, in plain sight.

Last night the outposts, consisting of two companies of the Seventh Infantry, under Major Coolidge, occupied positions at right angles to the road, guarding the crossing a mile and a half beyond Sabanilla, where three regiments of Gen. Lawton's division camped—the First, Fourth, and Seventeenth. The Eighth, Twenty-second, and Second Massachusetts, with the Rough Riders, Tenth Cavalry, and portions of several other regiments, were strung out behind them toward Juragua. About 800 Cubans, under Gen. Gonzales, were camped around Gen. Lawton's headquarters, but less than fifty of them did scout duty last night.

Gen. Wheeler to-day, with the First, Second, and Tenth Cavalry and the Rough Riders, with dynamite guns, moved up to where Gen. Lawton's outposts were last night, and four batteries of the Third Artillery and four Gatling guns, with a special detail under Lieut. Parker, were brought up and planted on the brow of a hill overlooking the basin in which Santiago de Cuba lies.

Not a shot was fired from the American side last night, though the front of the American line was not 2,800 yards from the intrenchments where the Spaniards proposed to combat the advance on Santiago de Cuba.

**Shots Heard During the Night.**

Three cannon shots were heard during the night. They seemed to come from the distant Spanish batteries, or perhaps seaward.

The top of every hill and mountain north and east of Santiago is occupied by blockhouses, whence the Spaniards can view the movements of the American army as it advances beyond Sabanilla, while to the eastward of the city, gashing every knoll and bit of high ground, are Spanish intrenchments.

The correspondent of the Associated Press, from an elevation to the right of the American line to-day, counted thirty-four of these intrenchments, completely fencing every approach to the city. The trenches have been dug as the conformation of the ground admitted. The ends of the trenches overlap where breaks in the line occur, thus securing comparatively safe retreat from rifle fire in case parts of the trenches are captured. Upon one of these works modern guns have been mounted. They can be plainly seen with the naked eye.

Spies report that inside the intrenchments are four parallel lines of rifle pits, shoulder deep, and in front of them are marked ranges and several rows of barbed-wire fence.

No officer who has surveyed the field over which the advance must be made underestimates the task ahead of the Americans, although our boys still express the most contemptuous opinion of their adversaries.

The general opinion is that more artillery will be necessary before it will be safe to attempt to make an assault upon the Spanish works, as the fire of the rifle pits must necessarily be deadly and sufficient to demoralize any force, no matter how brilliant in its courage, when halted by wire obstructions.

**Regular Siege May Be Necessary.**

Some officers believe it will be necessary to lay a regular siege to Santiago de Cuba and advance with a line of earthworks until the rifle pits can be shelled with shrapnel by the light artillery. These pieces have an effective shrapnel range of 2,800 yards, and the Mauser rifles in the hands of the Spaniards are sighted to 1,900 yards and they kill at 2,100 yards.

However gratifying to the National pride is the careless attitude of our enlisted men, the grave fear remains that they may need a more severe lesson than the ambush of the Rough Riders before they realize the deadly possibilities of modern warfare, even in Spanish hands.

The road over which the ordnance must be brought is densely lined by underbrush. Every yard is an artificial hedgerow, and the road to the base of supplies is in a similar state, but very little danger is apprehended of a flank attack, as it is evident Gen. Linares is acting strictly on the defensive. The failure of the Spanish troops at Holguin, Manzanillo, and Guantanamo to effect a junction with him has left the Spanish commander so weak that it would be an act of insanity upon his part to attempt to assume the aggressive or to retreat.

The problem now confronting the American Army is the transportation of supplies, for the roads to the front are still impassable for wagons, but are being improved. In the meantime the pack trains are being used. The first of these left Juragua last night and others left to-day.

**Completely Out of Rations.**

The officers and men are completely out of rations. Yesterday the Seventh received half rations, and to-day they received nothing. The boys are complaining bitterly, but are pacific on the assurance that the pack train will be here to-night.

Should a night attack occur, our soldiers would fare worse than did the marines at Guantanamo, as the attacking force here would not be at the disadvantage of having to charge uphill.

The Cubans with the advance forces, in spite of the good behavior of their comrades at Guantanamo, seem to be utterly worthless. All day they sit in the shade of their palm-thatched camps, and at night they smoke cigarettes and gorge on Uncle Sam's rations, while in sight of them Uncle Sam's boys, with empty stomachs and not a bit of tobacco for their pipes, build roads all day under the blazing sun and sleep on their rifles, under the starlit sky, at night.

**Deadly Spanish Bullets.**

The Spaniards are using brass-sheathed lead bullets, and the brass rips on touching and tears the flesh horribly, while the small brass splinters cause blood poisoning. They are practically explosive bullets, and are used in their Remingtons. They also cut a small cross through the end of the Mauser bullet, so that it mushrooms, on striking, with a similar result.

## GARCIA'S ARMY ARRIVES.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

JURAGUA, June 26, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 27.—Gen. Calixto Garcia, with 3,000 Cuban insurgents from the mountains west of Santiago de Cuba, was landed here to-day. The Cuban troops were brought here on board the American transports.

Fully 5,000 insurgents, nearly the entire available fighting force of the insurgents in the southern part of Santiago de Cuba Province, are now concentrated at or near Juragua. Three-fourths of them are armed with modern rifles and have abundant supplies of ammunition, but the soldiers are ragged almost to nakedness.

Most of these men are thoroughly accustomed to the bushwhacking methods of the Spaniards, and are perfectly familiar with every trail in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba.

With the intention to protect the American advance on Santiago detachments will also be sent toward Guantanamo to give warning in case an attempt is made to form a junction with Gen. Pando's army in Santiago.

A conference between Major Gen. Shafter and Gen. Garcia will be held to-morrow. The plan of co-operation between the American and Cuban Armies has been agreed upon, not only for the campaign in Santiago, but the subsequent movement on Havana and Matanzas.

Gen. Garcia's plan is to march his entire army over land and along the northern coast of Cuba, keeping in touch so far as possible with the United States Army. As soon as possible he will effect a junction with the insurgent forces under Gen. Maximo Gomez, who is now west of Havana. Other bodies of insurgents, it is said, will also be brought in, it being the plan of the Cuban leaders to have at least 20,000 men before Havana when the time comes for the investment of that city.

**Cuban Troops Estimated at 8,000.**

WASHINGTON, June 27.—According to the best information in the possesion of Gen. Miles, the number of Cubans who can be depended on to aid Gen. Shafter in the operations against Santiago is between 7,000 and 8,000—probably not in excess of the latter figure The information upon which this conclusion is based is derived from several sources, each confirmatory of the other, and there is every reason for accepting it as accurate.

In the first place, Lieut. (now Lieut. Col.) Rowan, who landed on the south coast of Cuba, near Santiago, and made his way to the camp of Gen. Garcia, found that the insurgent commander then had in his immediate force 2,000 men, and, as the result of his observations while in Garcia's camp and en route to and from there, Lieut. Rowan reported to Gen. Miles on his return that he believed the total number of effective troops that could be expected from the insurgents in the neighborhood of Santiago was about 8,000. This testimony was confirmed by that of Col. Dorst, who got into communication with a detachment of Garcia's army when he landed the Florida expedition at Port Banes.

Putting together the facts reported to him by Lieut. Rowan and Col. Dorst and the statements of the insurgents themselves, Gen. Miles concluded that it would not do to count on Garcia for more than 8,000 fighting men. He is sure that the Cuban leader will marshal that many, and equally confident that for the particular work in which they will be used they will prove a most valuable auxiliary for Gen. Shafter's army.

**Miles's Instructions to Garcia.**

When the dispatching of the expeditionary force to Santiago was decided upon, Gen. Miles sent a communication to Gen. Garcia, asking him to do five things, namely, drive the Spaniards in the neighborhood of Santiago into the town, harass and worry them as much as possible, prevent their sending reinforcements into the place, seize some elevated points from which the Americans could use artillery, and co-operate with the fleet in protecting the landing of the Shafter expedition.

Garcia agreed to do what he could to carry out these requests, and so far Gen. Miles has no cause, he thinks, to complain of the way the Cuban commander has executed his part of the programme, since up to the present he has done everything he promised to do. Whether Garcia will be able to prevent the entry of the Spanish reienforcements into the beleagued city remains to be seen.

## SPANISH ARMY ON THE MARCH.

**Gen. Pando with 22,000 Regulars in Two Columns Hurrying to the Relief of Santiago.**

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The decisive battle of the war for the liberation of Cuba may be fought at Santiago instead of Havana, if the information which reaches the army administration concerning the movements of the Spaniards is correct.

This information is to the effect that 22,000 Spanish regulars, 10,000 in one column and 12,000 in another, are marching by forced stages toward Santiago, under command of Gen. Pando, regarded as the best fighting General in the Spanish Army. There is small cause to hope that the forces of Gen. Garcia will be able to prevent the entrance of these reinforcements into Santiago.

With the limited force now under his command, and operating under the difficulties that confront a newly landed army, Gen. Shafter will have all he can do, it is pointed out, to hold the positions he has taken and push on toward the town from the east. He cannot possibly divide his forces so as to surround the city, as that would string them out in such attenuated form as to make them liable to being cut to pieces by the enemy.

It will be possible, therefore, as viewed by those who are watching the campaign from the inside here, for the Spanish reinforcements now on their way to the city to meet inside before the additional troops ordered to Gen. Shafter's aid can reach him.

Should Gen. Pando effect a junction of his two columns with the 15,000 Spanish soldiers now understood to be inside Santiago the American attacking force would have to go against an intrenched force of approximately 37,000 men, supported by the four cruisers of Cervera's fleet. In this event, the capture of Santiago would become, it is recognized by the War Board, no inconsiderable task.

**Help for Guantanamo, Too.**

LONDON, June 28.—The Times's Madrid correspondent telegraphs:

"Gen. Blanco has sent a large body of troops toward Guantanamo to oppose the expected advance by the Americans from that point. Considerable reinforcements are expected also from Manzanillo; but they may be delayed by the bad roads and by insurgent bands."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Monday, says:

"The Minister of War, Gen. Correa, expects the first Spanish reinforcements to reach Santiago to-morrow. The report is confirmed that the Spanish troops at Guantanamo are marching to attack the American rear guard there. There is also a movement of other troops throughout the whole of Eastern Cuba in order to carry out a concerted plan of action.

"It seems also to be the general belief that Admiral Cervera's squadron will act on the aggressive during the coming attack on Santiago. The government of Santiago, it is asserted, has an ample supply of provisions, munitions, and coal."

**Enemy Praises Rough Riders.**

MADRID, June 27.—Private dispatches received here from Havana declare Friday's fight (the battle of La Quasina) was "favorable to the Spaniards," but the advices received credit Col. Wood's Rough Riders and Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt with the greatest courage.

A dispatch from Havana announcing that the Americans are "still encamped at Siboney" has caused an excellent impression in official circles, it being interpreted as indicating that the Americans are "meeting with a stubborn resistance."

The Government, according to an announcement here, has forwarded instructions to the Governor of Santiago de Cuba "providing for the event of the cable being cut."

## 35,000 MORE MEN FOR SHAFTER

WASHINGTON, June 27.—While other members of the army administration are just awakening to the fact that the task of taking Santiago may be more serious than they at first supposed, Gen. Miles has insisted from the outset that the fatal mistake of underestimating the enemy's strength should not be made, and that to avoid it, Gen. Shafter should be given a force equal to several times the apparent need. The developments of the past few days have convinced the President and Secretary Alger of the justice of this view, and they are urging with all possible speed the dispatching of the second section of Gen. Shafter's army.

It is now recognized by the Administration that a much larger force than that now at Santiago ought to be sent there, even if the Spaniards do not number more than 15,000. In case the effort to reinforce the threatened city succeed it is admitted that no fewer than 40,000 or 50,000 men may be needed before the city is taken, as it must be sooner or later.

**Transport Arrangements.**

In preparation for this contingency 35,000 troops are now under orders to proceed to Santiago as soon as transports can be provided to take them there. Four thousand of these will go from Camp Alger, near this city, by the Harvard and Yale from Hampton Roads. The big liners will return from Santiago as swiftly as possible for their second consignment of troops, which will include the Second Brigade of the Second Corps, under command of Brig. Gen. G. A. Garretson, made up of the Sixth Illinois, Sixth Massachusetts, and Eighth and Ninth Ohio.

Information was received to-day at the War Department of the sailing of the first transport from Tampa with reinforcements. This was the steamer Louisiana, having on board some 200 men, a mule pack train, several ambulances, and hospital and commissary stores.

Ten thousand more men will probably sail from Tampa before the end of the week. These will include the Second Division of the Fourth Corps, under command of Brig. Gen. Simon Snider, composed of the Eleventh and Nineteenth regular infantry, the First District of Columbia, Second New York, Fifth Maryland, Third Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, First Ohio, and First Illinois, with six batteries of artillery and a large detachment of regular cavalry.

**Gen. Miles May Be in Command.**

It is not unlikely that Major Gen. Miles may himself sail with the expedition on Saturday.

The loading of the transports with the commissary stores and equipment has already begun at Port Tampa, and in the light of the experience gained through the

**Continued on Page 2.**

# TO WAGE WAR IN SPANISH WATERS

## A Squadron Formed to Carry the Fight Across the Sea.

## TO LEAVE WITHOUT DELAY

### Commodore Watson Will Be in Command of the Ships.

### WILL HARASS SPAIN

**The Battleships Iowa and Oregon Will Be Among the Vessels—Full Plans Unknown.**

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A fleet of United States warships is to start at once for the Spanish coast.

Under the command of Commodore John Crittenden Watson, a famous and heroic commander under Farragut in the War of the Rebellion, the battleship Iowa, in command of that spirited fighter, Capt. Robley D. Evans; the battleship Oregon, the fast cruiser Newark, the auxiliary cruisers Yankee, Yosemite, and Dixie, the latter three manned by naval reserves, and the colliers Scindia, Abarenda, and Alexander, will speedily leave for Spain, to do such damage to commerce and fortified places as Commodore Watson may be able to inflict; to capture such prizes as may fall in his way, and to fight the Spanish warships if he chances to come across them.

The announcement of the intention to dispatch the fleet was made by the Navy Department this morning, when it posted the following bulletin:

"Commodore Watson sails to-day in the Newark to join Sampson, when he will take under his command an armored squadron with cruisers and proceed at once off the Spanish coast."

Later a bulletin was posted showing the make-up of Commodore Watson's squadron. It is designated the Eastern Squadron, and is as follows:

Flagship NEWARK.

Battleships IOWA and OREGON.

Cruisers YOSEMITE, YANKEE, and DIXIE.

Colliers SCINDIA, ABARENDA, and ALEXANDER.

**It Was Mr. Roosevelt's Plan.**

The determination to make this dash at Spain's coast is not new. The proposition is more than two months old. While Mr. Roosevelt was still Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and was energetically hurrying the work that, when done, found the navy well prepared for war, he urged that the first warlike thing to do would be to send a fast squadron to Spain to strike the fleets and ports of the enemy as soon as war was declared, and before the sluggish Dons had fitted out their ships. Naval Constructor Hichborn, who was then one of the War Board, agreed, it is understood, with Mr. Roosevelt in supporting the plan as feasible and sure to result advantageously.

When the war broke out it was decided that it would not be safe to spare any of the vessels that were at first needed to make effective the blockade of Cuba. Then followed the reports of the imminent departure of the Spanish fleet to prey upon the coast of the United States. A great fear seized upon some of the dwellers on the coast of the United States, and to remove this fear of something that was not to happen some of the best vessels of the navy were ordered to patrol the Eastern shores to prevent any descent by Spanish vessels upon Boston, Portland, or other exposed cities.

After the fleet of Cervera had left Cadiz and the Canaries it became a subject of real concern, and Secretary Long says that until it was ascertained beyond doubt that it was no longer capable of inflicting real mischief upon the United States it was not deemed expedient to spare any vessels that might be used to capture or destroy it. That danger being now long passed, Secretary Long said to-day that the deferred attack upon the Spaniards at home would be made with all the celerity, severity, and thoroughness of which so brave, experienced, and ingenious a commander as Commodore Watson is capable.

**Will Make Fast Time.**

The squadron is a quick one. It will be able to move at the best average speed of its slowest vessel, the Oregon, but the Navy Department points to the fact that the Oregon has recently sailed at the rate of fourteen and a half knots day after day, and that Capt. Clark will be glad to prove how stanch and expeditious a fighting machine it is that he has brought around from the Pacific to show to the Spaniards. All the other vessels, including the colliers, have all the speed that is necessary to enable them to reach Cadiz in about ten days after leaving Santiago.

Two great fighting machines will form part of the outfit to wake Spain up. The Iowa is the best battleship of the navy, and the Oregon is scarcely less powerful. The Newark has a good fighting equipment, and will be the flagship of the man who lashed Farragut to the shrouds at the battle of New Orleans. The auxiliary cruisers are smart vessels for such work, and will be terrible things for merchant vessels to meet. The Yankee, commanded by the gallant Capt. Brownson, who asserted American rights in the harbor of Rio on the Detroit, is manned by the New York Naval Reserves. She carries ten five-inch guns, which are very destructive weapons, and eight six-pounders.

The armament of the Yosemite is exactly the same as that of the Yankee. The armament of the Dixie is a little better, consisting of ten six-inch guns and eight six-pounders. The men behind the guns on these auxiliary cruisers are all naval reserves, and will have opportunity to make brilliant records for themselves and the service in which they enlisted. The crew of the Yosemite is a body of naval reserves from Michigan, and the naval reserves of Maryland will serve the guns on the Dixie.

**The Plan of the Expedition.**

Secretary Long could not give the programme in detail of the eastern squadron. The plan of operations is to be left largely to the ingenuity and audacity of Commodore Watson and his officers. The directions to Watson are understood to be to harass the Spanish coast to capture or destroy Spanish ships and defenses, and to engage the enemy when fight may be offered with reasonable promise of injury to the enemy greater than can be inflicted upon the United States.

As to the reports that the fleet will enter the Mediterranean and pursue the fleet of Admiral Camara, it is not stated this is contemplated, or that it will be practicable. Much will depend upon the course pursued by that fleet. Commodore Watson's supply of coal, carried by the three colliers, will in a measure limit the extent of his cruise.

While the Newark can steam 10,000 knots at a ten-knot gait, she must use up coal more rapidly with any increase of that speed, and does not hold much more than enough coal to carry her over and back. With the loss of one or more of the colliers by accident or shot, the cruise would, of course, be correspondingly shortened.

Admiral Sampson will transfer to Commodore Watson the Iowa and Oregon at Santiago de Cuba, where the fleet will rendezvous. The exact date of its sailing, therefore, will not be known precisely until several days after the start has been made, and the news must go to Europe and to Spain, if at all, through Spanish channels. There will be an understanding between Admiral Sampson and Commodore Watson by which, if the occasion should arise, the fleet for Spain may be reinforced by the addition of other ships. Indeed, it is not at all certain that the list of ships has been fully given out, and that when the Eastern Squadron sails from Santiago it may not have the New York, Brooklyn, Minneapolis, and Columbia added to its present numbers.

The feeling of the Administration is that this dash at Spain will bring nearer the close of the war by pushing the war at the doors of the enemy. If public opinion is really a factor in Spain, of which there is great doubt, it certainly would be affected by the profound disturbance of the coasting trade of Spain in case an alert and courageous foe should carry off fleets of steamers and their cargoes, to be sold for the benefit of Spain's enemy, or that enemy should refrain from despoiling cities only upon the payment of heavy ransom to save the terrified inhabitants and prevent destruction to their homes and property.

**May Leave on the Fourth of July.**

The three vessels selected as colliers have started already on their way to Newport News to take on a large supply of coal. It will require about a week to get this down to Sampson's fleet, so if the start is to be made from that point it will be impossible for Commodore Watson to get away before the 4th of July. This would seem to be an auspicious date for the beginning of an expedition that will, for the first time in the world's history, start from the new world to attack Continental Europe.

No attempt is made to deny that the Government is influenced in ordering this movement by a desire to check the progress eastward of the Cadiz fleet. It was not believed that the Spanish Admiral could be guilty of the folly of uncovering his home ports in this fashion, but inasmuch as he seems determined to do so, the naval strategists could not do less than take advantage of the magnificant opportunity affordded to strike a crushing blow at Spain and thereby perhaps save much time and loss of life and money in the conduct of the tedious campaign in Cuba.

The determination to send this squadron against Spain was the outcome of direct official advices reaching the State and Navy Departments as to the progress of Admiral Camara's squadron.

Some naval authorities believe that the Canary Islands will be the first point of attack, and that the next move will be to establish a naval base at Ceuta, a point on the African coast owned by Spanish and opposite Gibraltar. With this base, our ships would be within easy striking distance of the long stretch of Spanish coast.

## COMMODORE WATSON'S SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Of the squadron which Commodore Watson will take to the coast of Spain, the best all-round ship undoubtedly is the battleship Iowa. She is of 11,296 tons, with a speed of sixteen and a half knots. Her battery is made up of forty-six guns altogether, so that she is a floating fortress in herself. Four of these guns are of twelve-inch calibre, mounted in turrets, and there are 8 eight-inch guns in turrets, 6 four-inch quick firers, 20 six-pounders, 6 one-pounders, and 4 Gatlings. The Iowa has splendid armor protection, with a belt of 14 inches of steel, 7 feet 6 inches broad around her vitals, with cellulose backing and coal protection.

The Oregon is sister ship to the Indiana, and has just earned a world's record as a cruising battleship by making the long run from San Francisco to Key West. Her battery is heavier than the Iowa's, in that her four big turret guns are thirteen-inch calibre, but the Oregon is believed to be inferior in the matter of armor distribution. The battery in other respects than the big guns is similar to the Iowa's. Like the latter, she is fitted with torpedo tubes complete.

The flagship Newark is what is known as a protected cruiser, having a protected deck of arched steel covering the engines and boilers. She was built in 1890, and recent extensive repairs made at Norfolk have made her a splendid cruiser with a speed of about 19¼ knots. Her steaming radius is 10,700 miles on 850 tons of coal at 10 knots. The cruisers Yosemite, Yankee, and Dixie were recently three Morgan Line steamers plying between New York and South American ports. They are all new, fast, stanch, steel vessels of 7,500 tons each, which have been transformed into excellent cruisers, first, by the addition of good batteries of ten five-inch rapid-fire guns, and, second, by the addition of belts of laminated armor over the vitals of the ship. The colliers are nothing more than merchant steamers fitted up for coal carrying and without armor, but carrying two guns each. The Scandia is 5,294 tons, the Abarenda 6,700, and the Alexander 7,400.

The officers of the Eastern Squadron are as follows:

Commander in Chief, Commodore J. C. Watson; battleship Iowa, Capt. R. D. Evans; battleship Oregon, Capt. Charles E. Clark; flagship Newark, Capt. Albert S. Barker; cruiser Yosemite, Commander W. H. Emory; cruiser Yankee, Commander W. H. Brownson; cruiser Dixie, Commander C. H. Davis; collier Scandia, Commander E. W. Watson; collier Alexander, Commander W. E. Burwell; collier Abarenda, Lieut. Commander W. H. Buford.

The Yankee is manned by the First Battalion, Naval Militia, of this city, and the men have distinguished themselves considerably since they have been afloat. Commander Brownson has command of the vessel, and when the Yankee went to sea with what might be termed a green crew the naval officers who were in command were anything but pleased with their prospects. After two weeks of patrol duty off the coast Commander Brownson was so pleased with the work of his crew that he asked the department at Washington to send the vessel to Cuba, where there would be a chance to see some fighting, and perhaps take a hand, too. The Yankee was then ordered to join Admiral Sampson's fleet, and she arrived at Guantanamo in time to take part in the bombardment, and to assist in the landing of the marines at that port. In that engagement the Yankee's crew showed that they were as good as the regulars, and they were praised by Admiral Sampson for their work. The Yankee has since then taken part in all the engagements off that port. Lieut. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., who was the commander of the battalion, is on the Yankee serving as a Lieutenant, Lieut. Duncan is a well-known clubman and prominent in yachting circles. Among others who are well known in social and business circles in this city who are now on the Yankee are Charles Lee Andrews and a member of the Stock Exchange, Edward King Coolidge, son of Henry Coolidge; James Weeks, Jr., son of James Weeks; Kenneth Gwynne, son of W. Gwynne; Arthur Gwynne, son of John Gwynne; Worden George Wood, son of Alexander G. Wood; Harry Rowland, son of George Rowland; Charles Nelson Fairchild, Jasper Morgan Rowland, Henry T. Maury, Rex Walden, Douglas C. Vernam, Irving Zerega, and two sons of E. A. Willard, the well-known yachtsman.

Reduced Rates to Lake George for the National Holiday, July 2d and 5th, by the New York Central.—Adv.

## LITTLE ALARM FELT IN SPAIN.

**Madrid Thinks the Dispatch of a Fleet Is Proof of Our Concern About Camara.**

LONDON, June 28.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The threats to send a squadron to Spain, as reported from the United States, are regarded here as proof that the American Government is seriously alarmed at the prospect of Admiral Camara appearing in the neighborhood of Manila. It is argued that if the United States were to show so little regard for the usages of civilized warfare as to bombard small, open towns, America might kill a few peaceful inhabitants and injure private property, but the practical effect of such a flagrant infraction of the laws of war would merely be to inflame the war spirit of the Spaniards.

"As for fortified ports, experience in Cuba and Puerto Rico has shown that the fire of men-of-war makes but little impression, and America would find it much harder to maintain a fleet off the coast of the Peninsula than at a few hours' sail from Key West. The landing of any considerable armed force is out of the question, because that is precisely what the Spaniards would like. Such are the views commonly entertained here."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The announcement that an American squadron is coming to Spain excites very little attention. All the available men-of-war have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness. The harbors are mostly protected by torpedoes, and the various garrisons have been reviewed to test their efficiency."

## MAPS OF SPANISH COASTS.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—When the American fleet sails for Spain, it will take with it complete information as to the entire stretch of Spanish coast, with detail maps of every harbor and its fortifications. The War Board had a mass of this information before it to-day, and spent a good part of the day studying Spanish charts and fortifications, with a view to outlining the series of blows which are to be delivered to Spain at home. The Spanish coast line is 2,122 kilometers long, of which 769 kilometers are on the north coast, while 1,353 kilometers are along the Mediterranean and the Atlantic on the south coast. The coast is described by naval strategists as abrupt and mountainous, with sinuous inlets and gulfs, resembling the fiords of Scandinavia. In general the fortifications of the coast are relics of the mediaeval greatness of Spain, and many of these old defenses are tumbling ruins.

The Spanish coast is divided into three Captain Generalcies, namely: Ferrol, on the north; Cadiz, on the south, and Carthagena, on the east. At Ferrol is the Naval School and the School of Naval Application. At Carthagena is the School of Ordnance and the Torpedo School. Cadiz is the point where most of the fortification guns are made. Each of the three naval provinces has a certain number of coast towns under its immediate care. The Ferrol division includes the ports of Ferrol, Corunna, Vilagarcia, Vigo, Vivero, Rivardeo, Santandar, Bilbao, and St. Sebastian.

The Cadiz division includes the ports of Cadiz, Algeciras, Malaga, Montiril, Almeria, Seville, Huelva, and the Canaries. The Carthagena department includes the ports of Carthagena, Alicante, Valencia, Vinaroz, Lortose, Barcelona, Mataro, Majorca, Mahon, and Ivica.

The total artillery of these forts, under the normal conditions prior to the war, is as follows:

One hundred and nineteen Krupp guns, 55 Armstrong guns, 90 Ordonez guns, and a large number of Hontoria guns. The main reliance is on the Ordonez guns, which are specially for fortification purposes. They are of 21, 24, and 30 centimeters.

A separate division of the coast is made for the purpose of placing torpedoes and submarine mines. This work is divided into four districts, with Ferol, Cadiz, Carthagena, and Mahon as headquarters. Each town along the coast is allotted a certain number of torpedoes. For instance, the allotment for Barcelona alone is 500 torpedoes. Many of these ports are connected by cables, which form an additional feature of naval attack. A cable runs from Barcelona to Marseilles. Cadiz has three cables, one to the Canaries, another to Gibraltar, and another to Villa Real. Vigo is the cable station for two lines.

The information is in minute detail as to the defenses of each port. For instance, Ferrol is protected on the north by a series of three batteries and two Châteaus, the châteaus occupying points which command passes from the sea. The town is encircled by bastions and redoubts of ancient pattern, but recently remodeled. The defenses of Cadiz consist of a circle of eleven powerful forts. The other harbors are similarly defined with detail information as to approaches, channels, depth of water, batteries, &c.

## THE THIRD SPANISH SQUADRON.

**Hoped at Cadiz that It Will Be Ready for Sea in Five Weeks—Fortifications Strengthened.**

CADIZ, June 27.—It is announced here that the Spanish cruisers Vitoria and Alfonso XIII. have left the arsenal, and that the Caraca and Isla de Luzon are ready for their armament.

It is further reported that an additional force of men has been ordered to be employed in order to hasten the completion of the arm

The auxiliary cruiser Meteoro is said to have received her new armament, and the armored cruiser Cardenal de Cisneros is announced to have left Ferrol.

The Spanish officials express the hope that the third Spanish squadron will be ready for sea in five weeks.

The Military Governor of Cadiz is mounting new guns and is preparing additional defenses between Forts Rota and Candelaria, owing to rumors of a contemplated American invasion.

GIBRALTAR, June 27.—The third Spanish squadron, it is announced here, consisting of the Cardenal de Cisneros, Lepanto, Numancia, Vitoria, the monitor Puig-Cerda, three torpedo boats, and the auxiliary steamers Meteoro, Leon XIII., and Montserrat, commanded by Admiral Barrosa, has been "ordered to assemble at Cadiz as early as possible."

Some of the vessels mentioned as composing the third Spanish squadron are very much behind the age. The Numancia is an iron vessel, built in 1863, capable of steaming, according to the registers, eight knots, and having a belt of five and a half inches of old-fashioned armor. Her main battery consists of eight 10-inch muzzle-loading Armstrong guns, and her secondary battery is composed of six 6.2-inch quick-firing guns.

The Vitoria is a training ship of the broadside frigate class, built in 1865, and having a belt of five and one-half inches of old-fashioned armor. Her main battery consists of eight nine-inch muzzle-loading Armstrong guns. She may be able to steam ten knots.

The "monitor" Puig-Cerda is the Spanish torpedo training ship. She mounts one six and two-tenth inch gun and two four and seven-tenth inch bronze smooth bores. It is calculated that she may steam eight knots an hour, and her armor is four inches thick. Her coal supply is so small that she would be of little or no use outside of a harbor.

The Cardenal de Cisneros is a first-class armored cruiser of the most modern type, built in 1896 at a cost of $3,000,000, having an armored belt twelve inches thick, ten and one-half inches of armor over her gun positions, an armored deck two inches thick, and eight torpedo tubes. She carries about 1,200 tons of coal, was built to steam twenty knots an hour, is of 7,000 tons displacement and 15,000 indicated horse power, and carries two eleven-inch guns, ten ten and one-half inch quick-firing guns, two two and seven-tenth inch guns, four two and two-tenth inch guns, four one and four-tenth inch guns, and two smaller rapid-fire guns.

The Lepanto was built in 1892. She is a protected cruiser of 4,826 tons displacement and 12,000 indicated horse power, calculated to enable her to steam twenty knots. Her armored deck is four and three-quarters inches thick, and she mounts four seven and eight-tenth inch Hontoria guns, six four and seven-tenth inch quick-firing guns, six six-pounders, four three-pounders, and five small rapid-fire guns.

## SAILING OF FLEET DOUBTED.

LONDON, June 28.—The Washington correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Spain is to be frightened into making peace.

"That is the meaning of the theatrical announcement that an American squadron is going to Spain—an announcement for which the Navy Department, contrary to custom, has sought the widest publicity.

"President McKinley sincerely hopes the fleet will never sail."

## COMMODORE WATSON'S CAREER

Commodore John Crittenden Watson, who is to command the squadron that is to be sent across the Atlantic, was born in Kentucky Aug. 24 1842. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1860, and was promoted Master in 1861. His first service was on the frigate Sabine, but he was soon transferred to Admiral Farragut's flagship Hartford and served on that vessel for two years, and was commissioned a Lieutenant when only twenty-two years old.

He was present at the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and of the Chalmette batteries. Later he made the passage with Admiral Farragut of the Vicksburg batteries of Grand Gulf and of Port Hudson. At the battle of Mobile, in August, 1864, he was wounded by a shell from a Confederate battery. Since the war he has served on nearly every foreign station. He was promoted Lieutenant Commander in 1866, Commander in 1874, Captain in 1887, and Commodore last November. In 1895 he was made Governor of the Naval Home at Philadelphia, and when Admiral Sampson sailed to San Juan a few weeks ago he received command of the blockading squadron off Havana.

## PUERTO RICAN EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Preparations for the Puerto Rican expedition are progressing as fast as possible.

Officers here say that after Santiago has been reduced and captured by the American forces there will be an ample number to leave in the province to preserve order and hold the place, while the remainder may be used for the expedition to Puerto Rico.

### SPAIN TO SEND REINFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, June 27.—According to a special dispatch from Madrid, published here this afternoon, the Spanish Government "is actively preparing to dispatch reinforcements to Puerto Rico by the fastest available transatlantic liner."

## DR. POTTER FOUND GUILTY.

### Numerous Charges Against Him Are Sustained by Representatives of Baptist Churches.

After a session of some twelve hours, representatives of nearly 100 Baptist churches, in session continuously from 1 P. M. yesterday until 1 o'clock this morning, found the Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter, formerly of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, guilty of many things unbecoming a Christian minister.

Among the charges made against him which are sustained are those of undue familiarity with women, intemperate use of intoxicating liquors, lying and misrepresentation, and dishonesty in business. In regard to the use of liquors the finding is qualified by the admission that "he was advised by his physician to use liquors and claret." Among the other findings are the following:

From the evidence it does not appear that there was anything reprehensible in his connection with the Dennike Fund that can properly be characterized as embezzlement, fraud, or dishonesty, although it would appear, however reprehensible, that he should have had the use of the money for more than two years prior to the execution of the mortgage and giving of security.

Found that, concerning the controversy between the City Mission Society and the Tabernacle Baptist Church, the latter is largely responsible for its present deplorable condition.

The above findings were in accordance with the majority report of the Committee of Fifteen, which was submitted at the gathering at the outset. A minority report finding Dr. Potter "not guilty" of every charge was submitted at the same time. This was signed by G. B. Forrester, Norman Fox, F. C. A. Jones, Leighton Williams, Theodore M. Banta, William H. Allee, and Joshua C. Sanders.

The argument of the case consumed several hours. Mr. Rockefeller was represented by Attorneys George W. Murray and Edward Clint, and several representatives of the City Mission Society joined in the prosecution. The signers of the minority report, who were but one less in number than the majority, took up the accused minister's cause, and toward the end he was permitted to speak one hour and twenty minutes in his own behalf.

Many found themselves unable to stand the long strain, and this, in part, accounted for the comparatively small number who were present when the final vote was taken. The vote stood 29 for the majority report and 19 against.

The meeting then adjourned. Dr. Potter's friends crowded about him and gave evidences of their sympathy, but the others left at once. When seen by a reporter Dr. Potter said:

"I have not been fairly treated. I had to conduct my defense almost single-handed, while Mr. Rockefeller had able attorneys to prosecute the case. The City Mission Society also took occasion to join hands against me. But they will see that I am not done yet. I purpose to fight them to the bitter end."

Dr. Potter said he did not know what would be the next step taken by his enemies. The majority, when asked what would now be done, replied:

"We will submit the finding of this meeting to the Church."

# SPAIN'S FLEET TO QUIT PORT SAID

### Ordered to Pass Through Suez Canal En Route to Philippines.

### SHIPS NOT ALLOWED TO COAL

### Refusal Attributed to England's Influence and Resented in Madrid.

### Aunon Credited with Saying He Believes Camara's Force Is Strong Enough to Crush Dewey's.

MADRID, June 27—3 P. M.—It was announced here this afternoon that Admiral Camara, in command of the Spanish squadron now at Port Said, has been ordered to proceed through the Suez Canal with the warships under his command.

A dispatch from Admiral Camara, announcing his arrival at Port Said, says that the ships under his command had a "capital voyage," and averaged a speed of ten miles an hour.

LONDON, June 27.—A special dispatch from Madrid says the Minister of Marine, Señor Aunon, has made a statement to the effect that Admiral Camara's squadron will leave Port Said to-day for the Philippine Islands. He is also credited with saying he believes the squadron is powerful enough to defeat the ships under the command of Rear Admiral Dewey.

The dispatch further announces that the hope is expressed in Madrid that Manila will be able to resist until the arrival there of Admiral Camara's squadron.

LONDON, June 28.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Admiral Camara, it is supposed, is now traversing the Suez Canal without difficulty, as he has sent no dispatch to the contrary."

## OUR CONSUL PROTESTED.

PORT SAID, June 27.—Upon the application of the United States Consul here, orders have been issued forbidding the coaling at this port of Admiral Camara's fleet until further orders.

LONDON, June 28.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Egypt's refusal to supply coal to Admiral Camara's squadron is strongly resented, as due to England's influence. It is regarded as a fresh proof of an Anglo-American entente.

"The Spanish Transatlantic Steamship Company has coal depots at Aden, Colombo, and Singapore.

"Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, hopes the matter may be arranged, since England has not yet declared coal contraband of war.

"According to another version, the incident will serve as a pretext to bring Admiral Camara back to Spain to check American aggression."

## CAMARA'S EMBARRASSMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The United States Consul at Port Said has reported to the State Department that in obedience to its injunction he has lodged a protest against the supply of coal there for the Spanish squadron. It is true the failure to obtain coal at Port Said would not in itself prevent the Spanish vessels from passing through the canal and continuing on their way to the Philippines, for they have with them one or more colliers. But the coal carried by these colliers would be absolutely essential to the vessels of the squadron long before they had crossed the Arabian Sea.

Under the British neutrality laws, the ships could take coal only once at a British port under any circumstances, and all of the coaling stations after passing the Suez Canal being British possessions, the Spanish supply would be exhausted long before the end of the voyage was reached.

But there is also a question as to whether Camara's squadron could take coal even initially at any British port until they had crossed the half-way line between Spain and the Philippines, as the British law declares that they could only take coal enough to carry them to the nearest home port, and the Philippines would not be such a port until the half-way line is crossed.

To add to the embarrassment of Camara, there is good reason to believe that the canal management will obstruct his passage on the ground of interference with navigation. Thus there is every prospect that for one or another of these reasons the Cadiz fleet will be detained indefinitely in the Mediterranean Sea, which is greatly desired by our department.

## CAMARA AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Under the provisions of the International Convention concerning the Suez Canal, to which the Kingdom of Spain is one of the signatory powers, there is nothing to prevent Admiral Camara taking his fleet through the canal, provided only that he observes the ordinary regulations governing the waterway and refrains from committing any act of war within its limits.

The treaty concluded at Paris in 1888 establishing the international status of the canal provides in its first article that "the Suez Maritime Canal shall always be free and open in time of war, as in time of peace, to every vessel of commerce or of war, without distinction of flag. Consequently, the high contracting parties agree not in any way to interfere with the free use of the canal in time of war, as in time of peace.

Article 4 of the treaty is particularly pertinent to the question of the passage through the canal of the Spanish fleet, defining as it does what Admiral Camara cannot do if he goes through. It is as follows: "The Maritime Canal remaining open in time of war as a free passage even to ships of belligerents, according to the terms of Article 1 of the present treaty, the high contracting powers agree that no right of war, no act of hostility, nor any act having for its object to obstruct the free navigation of the canal shall be committed in the canal and its ports of access, as well as within a radius of three marine miles from these ports, even though the Ottoman Empire should be one of the belligerent powers.

"Vessels of war of belligerents shall not revictual or take in stores in the canal and its ports of access, except in so far as may be strictly necessary. The transit of the aforesaid vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay, in accordance with the regulations in force, and without any other intermission than that resulting from the necessities of the service.

"Their stay at Port Said and in the roadstead of Suez shall not exceed twenty-four hours, except in case of distress. In such case they shall be bound to leave as soon as possible. An interval of twenty-four hours shall always elapse between the sailing of a belligerent ship from one of the ports of access and the departure of a ship belonging to a hostile power."

In Article 5, it is provided that "In time of war belligerent powers shall not disembark nor embark within the canal and its ports of access either troops, munitions, or materials of war."

In view of this neutralization of the canal by international agreement, the State Department finds that this Government cannot protest against the passage of the Spanish fleet, if it cared to do so. For this reason the protest of this Government has been limited to protesting against the fleet being allowed to take on coal or provisions or material or munitions of war at Port Said or at Suez. The regular transit charges for vessels passing through the canal is $1.84 per ton. Estimating the tonnage of the ships under Camara at 40,000, and the number of persons aboard at 10,000, it is computed that it would cost between $90,000 and $100,000 to take the fleet through.

## SHIPS IN CAMARA'S FLEET.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Advices received here give a list of the Spanish ships under Admiral Camara which differs somewhat from the list given in the press dispatches and by Lloyds. The official list is as follows: Pelayo, Carlos V., Audaz, Osada, Proserpina, Patriota, Rapido, Buenos Ayres, Isla de Paney, Colon, Covandonga, and San Francisco.

The squadron is the most formidable Spain has afloat in total tonnage, strength of individual ships, armor, and guns. The Pelayo is the strongest of the ships, and is the only battleship in the Spanish Navy. She is 9,900 tons, with a speed of 16.7 knots. She carries thirty-five guns of various calibre, and has seven torpedo tubes. The largest guns are the twelve-inch Hortorias, one forward and one after, and eleven-inch Hontorias, one on each beam.

The Carlos V. is of 9,000 tons, with a speed of nineteen knots. She has twenty-eight guns, the largest being 11-inch Hontorias worked electrically, one forward and one aft. She has also six torpedo tubes. The Audaz and Osado are torpedo-boat destroyers, finished in England just before the war began. They are of 400 tons each, and of thirty knots' speed. Each carries six guns and two torpedo tubes. The Buenos Ayres belongs to the Transatlantic Company of Cadiz, and has been transformed into a cruiser. She is 5,200 tons, with fourteen knots' speed. The Prosperina, Patriota, and Rapido are merchant vessels recently reconstructed and armed. The Colon, Covadenga, and San Francisco are colliers.

It is apparent from this that the main reliance of his fleet is on the battleship Pelayo, the armored cruiser Carlos V., and the two new torpedo boat destroyers, Audaz and Osada. The others are auxiliaries and colliers. As there are only two armored ships in the lot, Admiral Dewey's fleet of protected but unarmored ships probably will take care of this Spanish squadron. With the Monterey added, he could certainly do so.

The eastern squadron, which the United States will send against Spain, far outranks this Spanish squadron, the Iowa and Oregon exceeding the Pelayo and Carlos V. at every point, while the other United States vessels are far superior, ship for ship, to those of the Spanish squadron, with the single exception of the two Spanish torpedo boat destroyers.

## LONDON OPINION ON CAMARA.

LONDON, June 28.—The Times, commenting editorially on the movements of Admiral Camara's squadron, says:

"This singular naval promenade is probably of a theatrical character, designed to serve the double purpose of impressing the United States and of satisfying public opinion in Spain. It will certainly fail to attain the first of these objects.

"The million pesetas required to pay for the pasage of the squadron through the Suez Canal might be more usefully employed than in a demonstration that alarms nobody and that is too late to relieve Manila.

"Doubtless, however, the Spaniards are justified in declining to be greatly frightened by the threat of an American expedition to the peninsula, though this may stimulate the demand for the conclusion of peace."

## MAY PROMOTE GEN. FRANK.

### Recalled from Command of the Department of the East—Other Changes Announced.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Several important army orders were issued to-day. Brig. Gen. R. T. Frank, who succeeded Mapor Gen. Wesley Merritt in command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at New York, is relieved of that command and ordered to report in person to the Secretary of War for assignment to duty.

It was reported at the War Department to-day that the President would nominate Brig. Gen. Frank to be a Major General. None of the officials would confirm the rumor.

Gen. G. L. Gillespie, Colonel of Engineers, who was recently appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, is ordered to take command of the Department of the East.

Brig. Gen. A. C. M. Pennington has been relieved from command of Camp Black, Hempstead, L. I., and probably will be assigned to duty with the Fourth Army Corps in Florida.

Brig. Gen. Roe has been assigned to duty with the First Army Corps at Chickamauga.

Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, who has been relieved of his command of the Department of the East and ordered to report in person to the Secretary of War for assignment of duty, was advanced to his present rank last month. He has spent forty-four years in his country's service. He was appointed to the Military Academy from Maine July 1, 1854.

Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie, who will command the Department of the East, was appointed to the Military Academy from Tennessee, July 1, 1858. He was graduated and promoted in the army to Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, June 17, 1862, and served throughout the war of the rebellion, and was brevetted successively through every grade up to that of Lieutenant Colonel for meritorious services on the field.

He served on the staff of Gen. Sheridan as Chief Engineer from February, 1864, to June, 1865. He was made Lieutenant Colonel in October, 1886, and a Brigadier General of Volunteers by President McKinley last month.

Brig. Gen. Alexander C. M. Pennington, who is recalled from Camp Black, was appointed to the Military Academy from New Jersey, July 1, 1855, and four years later was graduated and promoted in the army to Second Lieutenant in the Second Artillery. He served in garrison at Fort Monroe, Va., until the beginning of the civil war. In May, 1861, he was made First Lieutenant.

He was breveted Captain in June, 1863, for bravery in battle, and was breveted Major the following month for meritorious services in the Gettysburg campaign. He reached the grade of Captain of Artillery in March, 1864, and in October of the same year was made a Colonel of the Third New Jersey Cavalry Volunteers. He was breveted Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, and, finally, in July, 1865, Brigadier General of volunteers for faithful and meritorious services. Since the war he has risen again to be Brigadier General, and was detailed May 25 to relieve Gen. Roe in command of Camp Black.

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Roe, who is ordered to Chickamauga, entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1864, and four years later was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the First United States Cavalry. In 1889 he joined the National Guard of the State and became Captain of Troop A. In 1895 he was Major of Squadron A, and when Gen. Fitzgerald resigned last Fall he was made Major General of the National Guard. He had charge of Camp Black when the volunteers were first called out, and was recently made Brigadier General of Volunteers.

# BATTLE EXPECTED TO-MORROW

Continued from Page 1.

mistakes of the first embarkation, it is expected to be done with much less haste and confusion.

Major Gen. Coppinger reported to-day that all of the several hundred cars of supplies that had arrived in and about Tampa had been unloaded and properly distributed, reloaded on transports or stored, with the exception of seventy cars. It is understood that, instead of depending on the enlisted men to do the work, Gen. Coppinger has employed some four or five thousand day laborers, mostly negroes, and completed the task of clearing out the freight congestion.

The only reason that many men are not now already at Santiago is the failure of the Transportation Department to provide the necessary transportation. Gen. Miles, who is held responsible for reinforcing Gen. Shafter, but who has no control over the transportation arrangements, has been urging in season and out the securing of transports at any cost. He has insisted especially on vessels being procured that were built for accommodating army animals.

### Horses to be Shipped.

It is understood that some ships of this nature have been secured so that the next expedition will be able to carry horses for the cavalry and mules for pack trains, both of which are imperatively demanded by the situation at Santiago.

By having the transports for the first expedition return for second loads it is hoped that the entire enforcing complement can be landed at Santiago in the course of the next two or three weeks, though in view of the slowness with which the War Department has prosecuted the search for ships heretofore, no prediction is safe.

There is not the slightest fear on the part of even the most cautious members of the military administration that the attack on Santiago can result in anything but success, and those high officials who regard it as likely that the great battle of the war is to be fought there welcome the prospects. It is not doubted that, even with his present force, Gen. Shafter will be able to make substantial progress toward the investment of Santiago, and nobody is afraid that he will not be able to hold his own against the 22,000 Spaniards who are understood to be advancing on Santiago.

With the 35,000 men under orders to reinforce the American army now there, a telling blow can be struck, of the result of which there can be no doubt. Such a blow, it is recognized, may have a controlling influence on the termination of the war, if it does not end it.

## ATTEMPTED DASH BY CERVERA?

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 26, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 27—11 A. M.—It is believed Admiral Cervera contemplated making a dash out of the harbor last night. Four columns of smoke were seen, at sundown, advancing toward the mouth of the harbor, and two small boats, believed to be torpedo boat destroyers, were observed in the neighborhood of the sunken collier Merrimac.

Consequently, Rear Admiral Sampson ordered extra precautions to be taken. The torpedo boats Ericsson and Porter stood very close into the harbor all night, but no ships came out.

Shortly after midnight the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius fired three guncotton shells in the direction of Morro Castle. They exploded on the ridge and behind the eastern hill. The damage done is not known.

Commodore Schley thinks the Spanish naval officers will, as a last resort, destroy their ships by blowing them up.

## VESUVIUS TERRIFIES SANTIAGO.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 26.—A Cuban spy who was recently in Santiago de Cuba says a reign of terror exists among all classes there, owing to the nightly attacks of the Vesuvius, with the terrible explosion of her dynamite shells.

A week ago to-night one of her shells, striking Cay Smith, demolished several warehouses and a fort there, besides dismounting several guns. Windows, it also appears, were broken in the city, and the general effect was similar to that of an earthquake among the soldiers and citizens.

## LANDING THE ARMY A BIG FEAT.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 26.—Naval Cadet John Halligan, Jr., of the flagship Brooklyn, returned on board that vessel last night with a large silk Cuban flag which had been presented to him by the Cubans for landing the first boatload of soldiers of the invading army. He gave them the boat's flag in return. Cadet Halligan reports that five boat belonging to the St. Louis and one belonging to the Brooklyn were damaged.

When it is considered that nearly 17,000 men and a large number of horses and mules, in addition to supplies for the army, have been landed, the record made is remarkable both for speed and absence of disaster.

Commodore Schley, commenting on the landing, said:

"It is breaking all records in modern history to land such a number of men, fully provided with all the necessaries and in a hostile country. I cannot fathom the lack of Spanish opposition."

Gen. Shafter expresses satisfaction with the work of the officers who had charge of the landing of the troops.

## THE BATTLE NEAR SEVILLA.

### British War Correspondent Says the Fighting of Our Men Was Magnificent.

LONDON, June 28.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Port Antonio, Jamaica, says:

"The conditions in which the Americans entered the battle at Sevilla show that their fighting was really magnificent. When attacked they were hysterical and half out of their minds. All courage would have been scorched out of less thoroughbred men. Their tongues were swelled for thirst, and their throats shriveled. 'Hell,' said a survivor, 'has no terrors for me now.'

"The Americans appear to be suspicious of the insurgents, who could be of immense assistance in bushwhacking. 'But how can we be sure,' says an American officer, 'that any one of them is not a Spaniard, ready to lead us into trouble? We can't talk their nigger Castilian, and when they guide us we have to go it blind. We should trust them completely or not at all.'"

LONDON, June 27.—The afternoon newspapers here comment upon the battle of La Quisina in the same strain as the morning papers, praising the bravery of the American soldiers and condemning the tactics which permitted them to be ambushed.

The Westminster Gazette says it thinks the serious part of the fighting has only begun, and adds:

"It is a pity that so many brave men must fall on both sides before Spain sues for peace."

The story of Edward Marshall, the correspondent of The New York Journal, dictating his report of the fight for his newspaper while mortally wounded, provokes sympathetic comments. The Westminster Gazette remarks:

"To the honor of war correspondents, this is not the first instance of such devotion to duty."

### THE WOUNDED CORRESPONDENT.

Isaac D. Marshall, a brother of Edward Marshall, the correspondent of The New York Journal, who was wounded seriously last Friday while watching the battle of La Quasina, left for Washington last evening to see the Secretary of War with reference to the possibility of making an arrangement to bring his brother home.

The wounded correspondent is now on board the hospital ship Olivette, together with many of the Rough Riders and United States regulars who were shot by the Spaniards, and it is thought that the Olivette will be ordered to some port in the Southern States to discharge her patients, as her accommodations are likely to be required for the men who may be wounded in the general engagement which is expected soon to occur.

Mr. Marshall's friends in this city have heard nothing relative to his condition beyond what has appeared in the newspapers, but on account of his strong constitution and excellent pluck they hope for his recovery. Should his condition be such as to admit of a railway journey he will be brought home as soon as he arrives in the United States.

### Mail for Troops in Cuba.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 27.—A vessel carrying mail for the American soldiers and sailors engaged in the Cuban campaign will leave here this afternoon, and a vessel bringing the first mail from the army is supposed to be on her way to Key West.

### MR. BELMONT AT THE FRONT.

NEWPORT, June 27.—When the jurors were called in the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court this morning there came no response to the name of Grand Juror Oliver H. P. Belmont, but Col. Honey arose and stated that Mr. Belmont was on his way to Cuba and for that reason the Sheriff was unable to serve his service.

Later it was reported among the cottagers that Mr. Belmont has left for Santiago to join the battleship Iowa, having been reappointed a naval officer. At Mr. Belmont's Summer home Belcourt arrangements have been completed for the reception of both Mr. and Mrs. Belmont, who were expected last night.

It will be recalled that Mr. Belmont graduated from the Naval Academy with honors and resigned from the navy in 1882 as Ensign, and ever since he has carefully maintained his knowledge of naval tactics, and is to-day an excellent seaman. His offer to build and equip a torpedo boat destroyer will be recalled.

### UNITED STATES ARTILLERY IN CUBA.

Three types of siege guns have been taken by Shafter's forces to Cuba. These consist of the five-inch siege rifle, the seven-inch siege howitzer, and the mortar. The last two pieces, owing to their elevated fire and the recoil against the truck, are provided with air compression cylinders and heavy carriage apparatus, thus making them difficult of transport. A shell now used in the mortars explodes a fraction of a second after penetration. When used upon earthworks it penetrates the ground, hurling up masses of stones and earth. The long siege rifle is used only for horizontal fire against fortifications. Siege guns are mounted on heavy trucks, which require ten or twelve horses to draw them.

The field artillery taken to Cuba by the American army consists of batteries of the 3.2-inch rifle, with its caisson.

The ammunition used consists of solid shot, shrapnel, grape and canister. The most destructive of these is probably shrapnel, as it bursts and scatters its many pieces over a wide space. It is estimated that a single shell of this description will disable an entire company of infantry if properly placed. Canister and grape are used in close quarters. Both come under the same heading. One is used against infantry, and the other to disable the cannon trucks and ammunition wagons of the enemy.

Another style consists of rapid-fire batteries. These guns may be separated into a number of pieces, and are carried upon mules and horses. Most effective among them is the Hotchkiss gun, which is mounted for action, upon a small iron tripod. Its fire is very rapid, and the gun may be lightly swung to any angle.

Light mountain batteries, consisting of short rifles of the Astor Battery type, have also been landed. These can be packed upon mules and transported to localities inaccessible to the heavier guns, which are both too long and too heavy to be carried elsewhere than upon their trucks.

### Does Not Know Her Son Was Killed.

Mrs. Mendle, mother of Trooper Jack Berlin, killed in front of Santiago, lives with her three remaining sons and two daughters in Queens Borough. Trooper Berlin's real name is Jacob Willinski, and he enlisted under the name of Berlin. His mother does not know as yet that her son is dead, and her children do not dare to tell her, as she is advanced in years, and it is feared the effects of the news would be serious. The dead trooper was the youngest of four boys, and was but sixteen years old, although he enlisted as being of age, and his appearance made him pass easily. He enlisted in the army at Chicago.

### A CHICAGO LARCENY CASE.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Mrs. Georgia Gladys Cooley, pastor of the First Spiritualist Church of Chicago, was acquitted of a charge of larceny by Justice Martin to-day. Surrounded by a large number of friends, mostly women, Mrs. Cooley joyfully heard the Magistrate declare there were not sufficient grounds to warrant him in holding her to appear before the Grand Jury.

Mrs. Cooley was arrested last March by Detective Lemmer of Rothschild & Co.'s store, who accused her of stealing a bolt of velling.

Two days every week for ten weeks were devoted to the hearing of testimony. Nearly fifty persons gave evidence.

### FINE GOWNS NOT PAID FOR.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Unpaid-for gowns and bonnets to the amount of $4,000, made to the order of Mrs. William B. Keep by White, Howard & Co., New York costumers, were the cause of an attachment filed today in the Circuit Court by Attorney L. J. Pierson on Mrs. Keep's household goods.

According to the New York firm, years have elapsed since they manufactured for Mrs. Keep the costly toilets for the payment of which the legal action was taken. Mrs. Keep is at present in Paris. For weeks there have been on exhibition at the Wabash Avenue establishment furnishings of exceptional value, which have been advertised for sale as the household effects of William B. Keep.

White, Howard & Co., however, learning that the property belonged to Mrs. Keep, advised their Chicago attorney to this effect, and steps were taken to gain possession of it before it was disposed of at auction. This evening a Deputy Sheriff served upon the auctioneer the papers which will interfere with the sale to-morrow.

### Fire in Williamsburg.

The large brewery of Frank Ibert, on Evergreen Avenue, between Grove and Linden Streets, Williamsburg, narrowly escaped destruction by fire last evening. Fire was discovered in the hayloft of the barns adjoining, in which some thirty horses were stabled. So rapidly did the fire spread that before all the animals and men were out of the building several of them had their hair singed, while it looked as if the flames would surely spread to the brewery. Two alarms of fire, however, were turned in, and the firemen kept the flames confined to the stables, which were entirely destroyed, doing damage to the extent of $5,000.

### Fire in a Chair Factory.

Three alarms were sent out at 6 o'clock last night for a fire which started in the basement of the seven-story brick chair factory of Walter Heywood & Co., 40 East Street, doing damage estimated at $3,000. The cause of the fire is unknown. Next door to the factory are the stables of the Consolidated Ice Company, where there were a hundred horses. All the animals were removed without loss or accident.

# SPAIN'S RUIN NEAR

### A Complete Downfall Predicted by the Least Nervous Politicians.

### THOSE IN POWER RECKLESS

### Such Indifference to the People's Misery Unparalleled in History.

### Troops Massed to Coerce the People—The Dynasty Shares in the Unpopularity.

LONDON, June 28.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Spain is in a state of ferment, of transition without parallel during the present century. Troubles of the gravest kind are brewing all over the provinces. Every political and social institution is threatened in turn, and the least nervous among farsighted politicians apprehends a complete débacle.

"But the failure of the national defense is not alone accountable for this. Incredible as it may seem, the majority of Spaniards have absolutely no interest in the war and even display a willingness to forget the past and to endeavor to rub along without colonies but with assistance.

"The statesmen responsible for the loss of the colonies are utterly reckless, and the indifference to the people's ruin manifested by the governing and upper middle classes is probably unparalleled in history. Hunger and misery are making themselves felt throughout the country. There will soon be 35,000 unemployed in Catalonia, and everywhere else there are similar accounts of distress going from bad to worse day by day.

"The Government is painfully conscious and is now taking energetic measures, but all of these are of a coercive character. Troops which might have successfully defended the Philippines are being massed at all the centres where starvation protests are likely to assume an aggressive form, while money is being wasted on warships that will never fire a shot.

"The press expects to be gagged; but it unanimously declares that no amount of coercion and no degree of dictatorial despotism will hinder the country from rising and manifesting its will. What is far more serious is the unfortunate circumstance that the dynasty shares in the unpopularity of the Government.

"The people argue that repression is being employed solely in favor of the monarchy, which has remained absolutely passive during the terrible national crisis. On my way to the palace to witness the confirmation of the young monarch, I heard expression given to anti-dynastic sentiments of the most uncompromising character, which bode no good to the boy King. In all other classes the same lack of sympathy is unmistakably manifest.

"'If Spain's colonies are not worth fighting for,' said one nobleman, 'Spain's dynasty is still less so. If our soldiers were not sent to fight the Yankees, we shall take care that they are not called upon to shoot down Spaniards for the sake of an Austrian.'"

## A NEW MINISTRY DESIRED.

LONDON, June 27.—A special dispatch from Madrid published here this afternoon says:

"It is reported, now that the Cortes are closed, that Premier Sagasta is planning to provoke a crisis and form a coalition Ministry, drawn from the different monarchical parties, including Marshal Campos and Gen. Polavieja.

"The new Ministry will proclaim the whole peninsula in a state of siege, will reinforce the garrisons in the Carlist and Republican centres, and then appeal to a friendly nation, probably France or Russia, to secure terms for peace."

## CATALANS FOR PEACE.

LONDON, June 28.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The peace movement in Catalonia is gaining strength. An influential commission, headed by the Alcalde of Barcelona, has arrived and will have a conference with Señor Sagasta on the subject of measures to alleviate distress in Catalonia."

### SPANISH FOURS DECLINE.

### A Decision Regarding Bond Stamping Affects the Price.

LONDON, June 27.—Spanish fours opened at 33¾, and later declined to 33½. Saturday's closing price was 34⅜.

PARIS, June 27.—Spanish fours opened at 33⅜, a loss of ⅜. Quiet business was the feature of the Bourse transactions to-day, due to the announcement that M. Brisson's efforts to form a new Cabinet would prove ineffectual. Foreign securities were heavy, influenced by the weakness of Spanish fours, owing to the decision regarding bond stamping.

BARCELONA, June 27.—Spanish fours, 58.90.

MADRID, June 27.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 59.65. Gold was quoted at 83.

### Foreign Warships at Manila.

BERLIN, June 27.—The German second-class cruiser Princess Wilhelm arrived at Manila on June 20.

VIENNA, June 27.—The Austrian corvett Frundsberg arrived at Singapore on June 24 and will proceed to Manila.

### Queen Regent's Mother Ill.

LONDON, June 28.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"The Archduchess Elizabeth, mother of the Queen Regent of Spain, lies seriously ill at Madrid in consequence of the present excitement."

### Torpedoes "for the Spanish Fleet."

LONDON, June 27.—A special dispatch from Fiume, the seaport town of Austria-Hungary, says an Austrian vessel is on her way to the Philippine Islands with 500 torpedoes "intended for the Spanish fleet."

## ILL IN THE STREET.

### Woman with Two Children Found Suffering from Pneumonia.

Policeman Slevin saw a woman and two children lying on the sidewalk in front of 54 Box Street, Williamsburg, last evening. She was in a state of collapse, and when she was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital she was found to be suffering from pneumonia.

She gave her name as Lizzie Belitzky, and her children are Niglutch, aged five years, and John, seven months old. She formerly lived with her husband at 54 Box Street, but he deserted her, leaving her penniless. Later her landlord dispossessed her for nonpayment of rent, and one of the neighbors took her in. Finally she was told to leave, and she went out. When she reached the sidewalk she fell and could not rise.

The elder boy was sent to the Children's Aid Society and the younger one was taken to the city nurse.

THE CORHAM CO
SILVERSMITHS
Have largely increased their assortment in Small Wares and Seasonable Novelties, including an interesting lot of Jewelry in entirely new designs.
BROADWAY & 19th St.
23 MAIDEN LANE

### THE LEITERS HAVE MILLIONS.

CHICAGO, June 27.—With the failure of the Leiter wheat deal every one became interested in the Leiter millions, the more so as it was understood that Levi Z. Leiter would see to it that not a cent was lost through the operations of his son.

The estate of L. Z. Leiter has all along been considered one of the cleanest and most valuable in the city. The investments have apparently been made with great wisdom, and in several cases Mr. Leiter had forced prosperity to come his way, notably in the case of the great building now occupied by Siegel, Cooper & Co.

Levi Z. Leiter is the owner of twenty-eight pieces of down-town property, all valuable and sure to increase as the years go by. In an estimate made shortly after the wheat climax, the wealth of the Leiter estate was placed at $15,000,000. The members of the Tax Commission sustain this estimate with a valuation on land and buildings of $15,712,490.

Aside from this, Mr. Leiter is a big investor in securities of various descriptions—gas, city railway, bank stocks, and industrial corporations. He is especially interested in the Chicago City Railway Company, and dictated the election of Joseph Leiter as Second Vice President of the company. With few exceptions the Leiter real estate has been purchased within the last ten years.

### PAYING NEW YORK REGIMENTS.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, June 27.—Paymaster General Healey of the State of New York, having at last succeded in adjusting the payroll of the New York regiments, arrived at the Park to-day at noon and paid off the Eighth Regiment this afternoon. He will pay the Ninth and Fourteenth New York Regiments before leaving the Park. These three regiments will receive from the State about $45,000.

TAMPA, June 27.—The Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, were paid off to-day by Paymaster Arthur MacArthur. About $18,000 was distributed in the camp.

### AT THE HOTELS.

ASHLAND—C. D. Pierce, United States Consul General to the Orange Free State.

ASTOR—Capt. Hayward, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Rev. Joseph Cary, Saratoga; Gov. Elisha Dyer, Rhode Island; ex-Postmaster General William F. Vilas, Madison, Wis.; M. F. Plant Vice President Plant Railway system.

HOFFMAN—Gen. C. Neilson, Baltimore.

HOLLAND—Col. R. C. Kerens, St. Louis; Col. Yule, Bermuda.

IMPERIAL—Albert Rathbone, Albany.

MANHATTAN—N. J. K. Patch, United States Navy; W. H. Milrea, Attorney General of Wisconsin; Rev. C. H. Badley, Canaan, Conn.

MURRAY HILL—Major F. A. Spencer, Waterbury; Vicomtesse M. de Carignano, Paris

PARK AVENUE—Ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell, Ithaca; Hamilton Weedon, Troy; J. F. Appleton, Salem, Mass.

PLAZA—Dr. Jacob Vorsinger, San Francisco.

WALDORF—N. Saboguchi, F. Fujita and J. Sokata of the Japanese Legation in Washington.

### ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adams,

# NEW YORK'S SECOND QUOTA

## Order for Recruiting Three Regiments of Infantry Issued by Governor Black.

## NATIONAL GUARD ENLISTMENTS

### First Preference to be Given to Individual Members of the Militia—Officers to be Selected from the 7th, 74th, and 23d Regiments.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 27.—Gov. Black to-night, by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, issued the following detailed order for the recruiting of the three regiments of infantry that the State has been asked to furnish under the second call.

1. Pursuant to the second call of the President of the United States for volunteers and owing to the fact that, unlike the first call, the National Guard is not asked for, this plan will be followed: One regiment, to be known as the Two Hundred and First Regiment, infantry, New York Volunteers, will be recruited at the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., armory in New York City; one battalion, to be part of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment, infantry, New York Volunteers, will be recruited at the same place; one regiment, to be known as the Two Hundred and Second Regiment, infantry, New York Volunteers, will be recruited at the Sixty-fifth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., armory in Buffalo; two battalions, to be part of the regiment known as the Two Hundred and Third Regiment, infantry, New York Volunteers, will be recruited at the National Guard (N. Y.) armory in Syracuse. Recruiting officers will be assigned later.

2. The first preference will be given to individual members of the National Guard, although it is the strong wish and desire of the Commander in Chief that National Guardsmen shall not leave the State, but remain here to keep intact their respective organizations for the very honorable task of home defense. The remainder required to complete the quota will be recruited from civil life. Further details will be given to the recruiting officers.

3. Enlisted men, as volunteers from National Guard organizations, before leaving their home stations must be thoroughly examined by a medical officer of their respective organizations, and commanding officers will permit none to start, except such as in the judgment of the Surgeon will pass the physical examination of the United States Volunteer Surgeons. Under these conditions the commanding officers of their respective organizations are authorized to issue to these men orders for transportation from their home stations to the nearest recruiting station only. After acceptance by the United States Surgeons the men will be quartered and subsisted by the State until mustered into the service of the United States, and will be dropped from the records of their respective organizations by reason of removal, &c.

4. Officers carrying out of Paragraph 3, commanding officers are instructed to place their Surgeons on duty and to relieve them immediately where the above-mentioned requirements are fulfilled.

5. The State will not furnish arms, equipments, or uniforms. All of the above will be furnished to accepted men by the United States Government. This by direction of the Secretary of War.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast announced to-day that the three regiments will be rendezvoused by the Federal Government at Camp Black as soon as they are recruited.

Gov. Black has decided to practically officer the three regiments from the members of the Seventh, Seventy-fourth, and Twenty-third Regiments, and the ten separate companies of the old National Guard, if their commanding officers so desire.

At the instigation of Gov. Black Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to-day sent telegrams to Col. Appleton, Col. Fox, and Col. Smith of the three regiments in these words:

You are invited to nominate to the commander in chief officers or men as you decide from your command to receive the following commissions in one of the three new regiments to be organized in the second call—one for a Major, three for Captains, three for First Lieutenants in the line, three for Second Lieutenants in the line. If it is practicable all of the above will be assigned to the same rank. It is expected that the nominations by you will be a guarantee of fitness. Answer promptly by wire.

Similar telegrams were sent to the commanding officers of these separate companies: Fourth Yonkers, Tenth Newburg, Eleventh Mount Vernon, Sixteenth Catskills, Seventeenth Flushing, Twenty-third Hudson, Twenty-seventh Malone, Twenty-eighth Utica, Third and Ninth Watertown, and Fortieth Ogdensburg, except that the commanding officers of those companies are only asked to nominate from each company one Captain, one First Lieutenant, and one Second Lieutenant.

Col. Charles S. Luscombe, Capt. J. H. Dressel, Capt. Sidney Grant, and Capt. George W. Cowan, representing the Thirteenth Regiment, conferred with Gov. Black and Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast at different times during the day and presented many suggestions for the reorganization of that regiment by the Governor either on a war basis or as a National Guard organization.

The Governor was not prepared to give them any definite answer, and said he would take the matter under advisement.

## PROVISIONAL RECRUITS ANGRY.

### They Say Gov. Black's Orders for Three New Regiments Is a Breach of Faith.

The officers and men of the provisional regiments now in the service of the State are angry beyond expression at what they term the "bunko" order of the Governor forming the three new regiments to supply the State's quota, and especially is this true of the officers who now expect to see the companies recruited by them depleted and their men commanded by officers of the regiments that did not go out.

The stand taken by the men is based on the order issued by Gov. Black when the provisional regiments were formed. This order, known as No. 10, expressly set forth that the regiments formed provisionally to take the place of those which went out on the first call were to have the preference of volunteering should a second call be made. Acting under this promise from the Governor, the officers who worked to form the new Guard promised their men that they would be next in line for service. Whenever a doubt was expressed by a recruit the order was shown him, and was usually sufficient to cause him to enlist in the National Guard for five years, or until the return of the regiments in service.

The officers have stated time and again that there were few men who would have enlisted in provisional regiments had not this promise been made to them. This, they say, was probably understood at Albany. Now comes the order that while preference will be given the members of the new guard, civilians are preferred, and in the same breath with the preference given them, the new guardsmen are warned that they are not wanted, and a further threat is made that they will be dropped from the records of their respective organizations. It is an acknowledged fact by all the officers in the new regiments and by the men as well that few members joined the guard to remain as guardsmen in this city, yet they say they are now enlisted and practically unable to go to the front in spite of the direct promise made them by the Governor.

Officers of the Guard are naturally loth to criticise the Commander in Chief of the State, but those who will talk say that he has made a woeful jumble of the whole matter, and in his efforts to politically placate the Seventh, Twenty-third, and Seventy-fourth Regiments he has called down upon himself the condemnation of every man now in the new National Guard. Particularly are the men angry at that part of the order which says they are to lose their officers and be commanded by officers of the regiments who did not go out. In this regard Col. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first said last night:

"I can hardly believe the issuance of such an order possible, but if such an order means anything it means that all the work of the men who formed these new regiments and companies is to go for nothing. As a suppositious case, take that of a man who used his time and money to get together a company for a regiment and was elected its Captain or Lieutenant. He had hard work getting and keeping his men together. A chance was promised him to go into the service of the country as the commander of the company he had organized, and now comes an order which says that his men may volunteer and go out, but he must remain here while officers of the regiments who have done nothing but talk and disobey orders, and put their armories, &c., above everything else, are to command the men the other fellow worked to recruit.

"There does not seem to be much fairness in that, surely, especially in the face of the plain and direct promises from headquarters. It does not seem possible that such a thing could be done."

The part of the order stating that one regiment and one battalion are to be recruited in the armory of the Twelfth Regiment put Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt's name in every Guard officer's mouth last night. It was freely stated that Gen. Butt would command the Two Hundred and First Regiment, New York Volunteers, as Colonel, and would in all probability be made recruiting officer for the regiment. Gen. Butt could not be found last night. He has opened brigade headquarters in Durland's Riding Academy, and will be there every day from 10 to 12 and 2 to 3:30 o'clock.

Col. Appleton sent word last night from his room, in the Seventh Regiment Armory, that he had received no orders and knew nothing about the new regiments. Brig. Gen. Smith also said that he had received no word from Albany, and expressed surprise when the Adjutant General's order was shown him, as he said such orders were usually telegraphed at once to brigade headquarters. In the absence of any official word from Albany, he declined to discuss the order, but he had a long conference with Major McClintock and other members of his staff, at which the order was the subject of discussion.

### RECRUITS SPANK A BRAKEMAN.

**They Plead Guilty at Reno, Nev., and Are Held for Sentence.**

RENO, Nev., June 27.—Fifteen regular army recruits en route from Cincinnati to San Francisco were taken from Train No. 2, west-bound, to-day and placed under arrest on a warrant sworn out by a brakeman on the train, whom they spanked at the station here.

It seems Conductor Gillan gave orders to keep them out of the smoker, and arranged with the porter of the car in which they traveled to allow them to smoke in their own car. They were taken before Justice of the Peace Linn and pleaded guilty as charged, and were ordered to appear to-night at 7 o'clock for sentence.

### MINES AT WILLETS POINT.

**They Are Laid Near the Fort to Keep Vessels Away.**

Surface mines have been anchored in the water off Willets Point in such manner as to make it impossible for any vessel to get close to the fort. The inside channel, which is not now open to navigation, has been filled with these mines, and the prohibitive line has been marked with white floating buoys. The buoys are several hundred feet on either side of the fort, while the mines are inside the buoys and directly on a line with the stone blockhouse of the fort.

The Sound has been thoroughly mined for a long distance above and below Willets Point, but the authorities at the fort decided to lay the surface mines inside the closed channel as a warning to masters of vessels not to try and run close to the fort, and not because of the fear that any hostile vessel would attempt to force a passage through the Sound.

### Court-Martial to Meet To-day.

Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank has ordered a general court-martial to meet at Fort Columbus, Governors Island, at 10 o'clock this morning, "for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it." The court will be composed of First Lieut. Bronson Winthrop, Judge Advocate; Major Walter Scott, Capt. N. A. Ferguson, Capt. C. H. Hitchcock, First Lieut. L. J. Griffith, First Lieut. H. A. Tucker, First Lieut. H. P. Worthing and Second Lieutenant F. W. Boardman. The majority of the cases to be tried are of a minor nature. One man, however, is charged with sleeping while on prison guard duty.

### Transportation for Recruits.

The Quartermaster's Department was notified yesterday morning by the recruiting officer of the regular army at Troy that transportation was wanted for eighty-five men and one officer from Troy, and twenty-eight men from Cohoes, to Tampa. These recruits will leave on Thursday over the West Shore and Pennsylvania Railroads.

### Bids for Army Supplies.

Bids were opened at the Quartermaster's Department yesterday for supplies of hay, straw, bran, oats, and corn for feeding the live stock of the army. Bids were invited for 150,000 chevrons for canvas uniforms.

### Ammunition on the Emma K.

The steamer Emma K., which arrived yesterday morning with 1,000 tons of ammunition on board, is anchored in Gravesend Bay. This ammunition is for the forts, and the work of unloading the vessel and distributing the cargo was begun yesterday afternoon. There is a large quantity of gun cotton in the consignment.

## GREAT WORK OF THE YANKEE.

### Five Fishing Schooners Burned in a Day and a Spanish Gunboat Probably Sunk.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 27.—The Yankee, which arrived here from Cienfuegos to-day, reports that on Saturday afternoon, off the Isle of Pines, she captured, burned, and destroyed five Spanish schooners loaded with fish. She also captured two prisoners, who were released, and four dogs, now on board the Yankee.

The latter also reports that the Spanish gunboat with which she was engaged on June 13 off Cienfuegos was of 1,300 tons. The officers of the Yankee think the Spaniard was sunk, as the gunboat was greatly damaged by the Yankee's shots.

## PRIZES SOLD AT AUCTION.

### The Argonauta Bought for a Transport—Good Prices for Sailing Vessels at Key West.

KEY WEST, June 27.—The auction sale of the prizes condemned by order of Judge Locke began at noon to-day. It was held in front of the Custom House. The captured schooners and fishing smacks are bringing good prices from local buyers.

The steamer Argonauta, of over 600 tons net and 182 feet long, was bid in by the United States Government for $17,000, to be used as a transport.

The other vessels were sold as follows: The brig Frasquita, of over 325 tons net, $920; the barkentine Lorenzo, of 281 tons net, $3,010; the bark Carlos F. Roses, 524 tons net, $1,310; the steamer Ambrosia Bolivar, of over 106 tons net, $4,350; Severita, $1,350; Santiago Apostol, $2,700; Fernandita, $500; Espana, $1,310; Poder di Dios, $1,010; Antonio Suarez, $1,260; Orient, $350; Quatro de Setiembre, $470; Antonio y Paco, $1,910; Lola, $690; Engracia, $1,000; Parquitta, $850; Mascota, $360; Tres Hermanos, $575; Pinero, $1,070; Sofia, $1,550; Mathilde, $1,600; Candita, $950. W. A. Merryday purchased the Lorenzo and John W. Sawyer bought the Ambrosia Bolivar.

The Parquitta was a sloop, and all the other vessels not already described were schooners, mostly fishing smacks, ranging from 120 tons, in the case of the Mascota, to 25 tons, which was the net tonnage of the Fernandita. The sailing vessels brought better prices than was expected.

The sale of cargoes was begun this afternoon and will continue for several days. The prices obtained for sugar, rice, and other articles were excellent. The total receipts for the day were about $75,000.

## PROTECTIVE TENT CURTAINS.

### A Number Sent to the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. V., at Chickamauga.

Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll and Mrs. Henry Marquand have ordered from the Curtis Manufacturing Company of 95 Chambers Street a number of insect, reptile, and dew proof curtains which have been sent to Lieut. Winthrop Cowdin, the Quartermaster of the Twelfth Regiment, New York Volunteers, at Chickamauga.

The order was placed by Mrs. Carroll, who submitted a design made by Mr. Hornady of 69 Wall Street. The appliance is a very ingenious one, about as large as a regulation shelter tent. It is designed to be swung over a hammock, and can be so closed up as to make it absolutely impervious to dew or insects. It is made of fine white cheese cloth, can be folded up until it occupies no more space than a shirt, and can easily be carried with a hammock in a knapsack. If the tent is found to do all that is claimed for it, it is understood that many more will be ordered for the use of the officers in the South and in Cuba.

## FOURTH OF JULY IN GEORGIA.

### Governor Issues a Proclamation, the First Time Since the War.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 27.—Gov. Atkinson to-day issued a proclamation calling upon the people of Georgia to observe the Fourth of July. The Governor, who shows his patriotism by wearing a cravat displaying the Stars and Stripes, urges the people to decorate their homes and places of business and to make a holiday of the anniversary.

This is the first time since the war that a proclamation of this character has been issued in any Southern State.

## THE WORK OF THE RED CROSS.

### The State of Texas Arrives at Guantanamo—Yacht Red Cross Will Leave To-morrow.

Stephen E. Barton received a cable message yesterday morning through the War Department announcing the arrival of the Red Cross ship State of Texas at Guantanamo Bay. The dispatch announced that there was an urgent need of pajamas, lanterns, tents, launches, and provisions.

The Cuban Relief Committee has cabled through the War Department to Miss Barton that the yacht Red Cross will sail to-morrow from this port with all needed supplies aboard. The Red Cross will touch at Key West for naval orders and convoy, if necessary, and should arrive at Guantanamo Bay about July 10. The committee has also notified Miss Barton that 500 tons of provisions and clothing, as well as complete ambulance outfits, will be sent to Key West this week by Government transport.

It is intended by the Red Cross Society to establish at Key West a base of supplies for the operation of the society in Cuba, and from this point provisions and medical supplies will be more accessible and can be obtained more quickly by the yacht Red Cross.

The Red Cross Committee expects to forward by sailing vessel a large cargo of ice as soon as possible. The vessel will also carry sufficient lumber and sawdust for the construction of temporary icehouses in Cuba.

Judge Joseph E. Sheldon of New Haven will start on Thursday for San Francisco, to aid the auxiliary there, and will arrange to send a relief ship with the next expedition to the Philippines. The committee in San Francisco has expended more than $12,000 on supplies, and has $30,000 in its treasury. Eighty patients are in the Red Cross tents there, and they are all recovering.

The receipts at the headquarters in this city yesterday were $828.65. Among the contributors were: Ice Plant Auxiliary, $600; Albert Tilt, $50; Samuel Riker, $25; Mrs. Alfred Pell, $25; Mrs. George H. Granniss, $25; Tracy & Lane, $25; Miss Cornelia Prime, $25, and pupils from schools at Two Rivers, Waterloo, and Algoma, Wis., $11.65.

### NAVAL HOSPITAL AID.

The women of Morristown, N. J., have formed an association for the relief and comfort of the soldiers now in active service. The Naval Hospital Aid was organized in compliance with suggestions made by Surgeon General W. H. Van Ruypen, and is controlled by an Executive Committee comprising the following ladies: Mrs. Richard A. McCurdy, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. E. V. Thebaud, Mrs. William M. Hughes, Mrs. J. Lowrey Bell, Mrs. Thomas C. Bushnell, Mrs. A. R. Whitney, Mrs. Julius Catlin, Chairman; Mrs. Gustav E. Kissel, Secretary; Mrs. William Roscoe Lyon, Treasurer.

The headquarters of the organization have been opened at 20 South Street, Morristown, N. J., where gifts of money or any of the articles in the subjoined list, as furnished by the Director Delavan Bloodgood, will be received and forwarded at once: Cotton nightshirts, pajamas, night Summer blankets, cheap slippers, sizes six to ten; flannel jackets, meat extracts, fruit, (preserved, or syrups,) jellies, magazines, novels, games, cards, pencils, writing and memorandum pads, commercial envelopes, palm-leaf fans, mosquito head nets, small papers, smoking tobacco, pipes.

The association has already dispatched about forty cases of articles to the navy yard in Brooklyn for distribution to various hospitals and ships. Among other gifts was one of twenty-four complete Red Cross uniforms for the eight male nurses on the Solace, as well as a library and several boxes of clothing. Branches of the association have been formed in other towns, and the work is spreading through the State.

### WOMEN'S NATIONAL RELIEF.

The Board of Directors of the Women's National War Relief Association held a special meeting at the Windsor Hotel yesterday afternoon, which was called by the Director General, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, to prepare plans for the Summer.

The association, by the consent of Surgeon Gen. Sternberg, it was decided, would soon prepare and furnish a model ward in one of the military hospitals. Pinkus Nathan has donated fifty hair mattresses, bedding, and other articles, which will be used for this ward.

During the last week more than $1,500 in contributions has been received. Among the contributors are: King's Daughters, $160; Anson Phelps Stokes, $100; Vassar College Auxiliary, $60, and Harlem Auxiliary, Philarmonic Society, $50. This Harlem society has given $400 in the last three weeks.

Since the last meeting three new Vice Presidents have accepted that position. They are Mrs. Alva Adams, Mrs. R. R. Smith, and Mrs. John R. Rogers, the wives of the Governors of Colorado, Montana, and Washington, respectively. The list of Vice Presidents now includes the wives of twelve Governors, Mrs. John W. Griggs and Mrs. John A. Logan.

The association is being represented at the convention of Women's Federated Clubs at Denver by Mrs. Washington A. Roebling and Mrs. Alva Adams. They will present the cause of the association and have it officially recognized by the convention.

A telegram was received from the President of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce yesterday, saying that an auxiliary had been formed in that city, and that it wished to have authorization for the work. This was immediately sent.

The women of the Board of Directors will inspect the hospital ship Relief this morning, and whatever is found to be wanting in the furnishing will be supplied at once. The boat will leave here for the South before the end of the week.

### Many Applications for Aid.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Family Protective Association received twenty-nine applications for aid yesterday from destitute families. The total number of applications received since the organization of the association is 527. Almost all of these have been found to be bona fide, and have received prompt aid. The association yesterday moved from its old quarters at 1,300 Broadway to 27 West Thirty-third Street. The new rooms are more commodious and much more work can be accomplished in the same length of time. To aid the promptness of assistance extra clerks have been engaged.

### Reduction in Express Rates.

The American, National, and other express companies have given notice that shipments of a strictly personal character for soldiers or sailors in the United States Army or Navy, contributed by their families or friends, will be carried to the various rendezvous or camps in the United States at a reduction of 25 per cent. from the established charge, the reduction applying solely upon shipments intended for the personal use and comfort of the soldiers or sailors, and not intended for speculative purposes.

### Going to the Front as Nurses.

TAMPA, June 27.—Miss Annie Wheeler, Mrs. Maude Kissam Babcock, and Mrs. Liscomb, wife of Lieut. Col. Liscomb of the Twenty-fourth Artillery, will leave here Tuesday night for Key West. From there they will go to Cuban battlefields to serve as nurses. Miss Wheeler is a daughter of Gen. Wheeler, and Mrs. Babcock's husband is a Sergeant in the Seventy-first New York.

### Meeting in Washington To-night.

Col. John J. McCook of this city is to be the principal speaker at a mass meeting to be held in the Grand Opera House, Washington, this evening, in the interest of the Army and Navy Christian Commission of the Young Men's Christian Association. Secretary of War Alger will preside. An effort is to be made to have President McKinley attend.

### Potter Palmer Gives $3,000.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Mayor Harrison to-day received from Potter Palmer a check for $3,000 as a contribution to the Army and Navy League's relief fund. This is the largest individual subscription received since the fund for the relief of the families of the soldiers at the front was started.

### Volunteer Private Arrested.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 27.—Charles Danneberger, a member of the First New Jersey Volunteers, now stationed at Camp Alger, was arrested in this city to-day, charged with non-support of his wife and family. Danneberger came home from Camp Alger on a furlough last Saturday, and when his wife learned that he was in town she applied to the Overseer of the Poor to have him taken into custody. His case as set down for to-morrow morning.

## CAMP THOMAS IS LIVELY

### Weddings, Pay Day, Sham Battles, and Other Incidents Brighten the Soldiers' Life.

## BAD FOOD SENT AS A GIFT

### A Guard Called Out for a Case of Slight Intoxication—Division Surgeon Ward Weds Miss Clark of New York.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, June 22.—"Hurrah! Three cheers for the Paymaster!" They rang out long and loud. The Paymaster had really come and he was prepared to pay $8.76 to every soldier who volunteered his services on May 2. This amount represents only the proportion of the State pay advanced by New York. The remainder will be paid by the United States Government at the next pay day.

As a matter of precaution the canteen was closed and a guard stationed about the town of Lytle. Passes were also required from all who wished to leave camp. It had been a long time since the boys had been in possession of any ready money. They were determined to spend it, and spend it they did. Guards were passed by stealth and bribed, and the boys reached Lytle, and from there Chattanooga.

As a result, when roll was called many were not present to respond to their names. On June 22 about thirty men were before the field court and asked to explain their absence. They wisely refused to make any defense, and one by one pleaded guilty to intoxication.

The officers, realizing that the temptation had indeed been very great, imposed a light fine of $2. The next time the guard house will be substituted for the fine, or added to it. All non-commissioned officers, of whom there were eight, were reduced to the ranks, the only penalty that can be imposed on them, although should the offense be a serious one he may, after his reduction to the ranks, be placed in the guard house and tried as any other enlisted man.

On Monday of this week Mrs. Couden, wife of Adjt. Couden, and daughter of Bishop Potter, paid a visit to camp. Mrs. Couden was greatly interested in the details of camp life, and seemed to take a special interest in those things which pertain to the care and comfort of the sick. From the regimental hospital her party, accompanied by Major Ward, Surgeon, went to the division hospital, to where all those who are seriously ill are transferred.

### Third Division Hospital.

The Third Division Hospital is a new experiment, and many readjustments must be made before everything is in proper running order. The Hospital Corps men complain that they are overworked and have not sufficient to eat, being obliged to share their food with the patients in the hospital, no requisition having been made for the latter. During the month only one death has occurred, that being a private from the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment. The cause of death was typhoid fever, which threatens to become an epidemic of disease.

All precautions are being taken to prevent the spread of any infectious disease should it once develop in camp.

The New York World recently sent a large quantity of canned goods to be distributed among the various companies. The quality of some of the goods was poor to begin with, and after being opened and left standing in open tin cans for a few hours, it was totally unfit to be eaten. Capt. Chalmers, Assistant Surgeon, made a personal inspection of every tent, and found the supplies in all stages of fermentation. As a result an order has just been issued that all canned goods, no matter what brand nor from where they come, will be immediately condemned and destroyed.

On Wednesday evening fifty new recruits from New York arrived in camp. They will be distributed among the various companies.

On Wednesday afternoon one of the boys in Company M was feeling the exuberant effects of a half pint of whisky. The guard in that end of camp became more excited than the man from Company M, and called out the entire guard of thirty-two men. They rushed boldly out and marched back with their prisoner. He was examined by the officer in charge, and as he was neither boisterous nor disabled he was returned to duty much to the discomfiture of the guard.

During a recent skirmish drill and sham battle one of the prisoners captured by our men found an opportunity to secrete himself behind a tree and elude his captors. But he had not calculated on the Hospital Corps, which brought up the rear. Comrade O'Brien discovered the prisoner, and, with the aid of another man from the corps, conducted the prisoner to the commanding officer, who inquired how a prisoner should fall into the hands of neutrals. The captors were instructed in regard to the principles set forth in the treaty of Geneva, and the prisoner was given his liberty.

### Major Ward's Wedding.

On Thursday afternoon Major and Division Surgeon Ward was married to Mrs. Clark of New York City. The ceremony was performed by the Chaplain, Dr. Terry, at the Lookout Inn. The Major and his wife will remain at the inn for a week or ten days, and then he will return to his regiment. Mrs. Ward will probably remain in Chattanooga so long as the Twelfth Regiment remains in Chickamauga Park.

The fair friends of Capt. Post of Company M and Lieut. Burr of Company I have made a very useful contribution to the men of these companies. Each man was presented with a strong velveteen bag containing a towel and cake of soap, black and white thread, needles, buttons, pins, pen, pencil, note paper and stamped envelopes, aluminum comb, handkerchief, and tobacco. The young women have certainly won the esteem of the soldier boys, and can in no way appreciate the full value of the little packets they have so kindly supplied.

And speaking of the women calls to mind a little incident which occurred in camp one day this week. In the hospital a volunteer from Wisconsin. He has not seriously ill, only suffering from a little headache. What was his surprise to have his sister call one morning. She told him she had learned that he was seriously ill, and had come from Wisconsin to see him, and nurse him if necessary. To have reached him his sister must have left home before he was taken sick—besides he had sent no word home stating his disability. The secret of the sister's visit was recalled later when the fact leaked out that she had a lover in the army, and came down to marry him. The ceremony had been performed at Chattanooga the previous day, and she had come out to camp to visit her brother, and incidentally found him in the hospital.

Thursday evening the entire Hospital Corps of the Twelfth Regiment drank to the health of their Major and Surgeon, Dr. Ward. It was the first time the corps had been together for several weeks, they being detailed to various places. A most enjoyable evening was spent; every one was in his happiest mood; toasts were proposed and drunk repeatedly. Old songs were sung over again with new vigor, and the merry group only retired when the officer of the day, long after taps, recommended that the festivities be postponed until some future time.

VOLUNTEER.

### THE NEW JERSEY RECRUITS.

**More Than 1,000 Men Now in Camp at Sea Girt.**

SEA GIRT, June 27.—Several detachments of recruits for the New Jersey regiments of volunteers arrived at Camp Voorhees to-day. Lieut. Gasser brought 100 men from Newark for the First Regiment, and Lieut. Van Houten arrived with thirty-five more for the same command. Thirty-five men for the Third Regiment arrived, in charge of Capt. Compton, and Lieut. House brought fifteen men for the Third. The remainder of the recruits for the Third will arrive to-morrow. The full quotas for the First and Second Regiments are now in camp, and there are now more than 1,000 recruits here.

Gov. Voorhees and Adjt. Gen. Stryker, the post commandant, intended to forward a detachment of recruits to the Third Regiment to-day, but the non-arrival of tentage caused them to defer the embarkation until Wednesday, when all the recruits will be dispatched to their commands. The Governor announced to-day that the call for the new regiment to be furnished by New Jersey would be issued Wednesday, and Adjt. Gen. Stryker expects to have the regiment in camp by Saturday or Monday.

Surgeon Clarence M. Slack of the Third Regiment arrived in camp Saturday, and is now assisting Surgeons Keefe and Schlichter. The board to-day examined 146 recruits. Of this number 102 were accepted.

### COURT-MARTIAL AT CAMP ALGER.

**Offenders Held on Various Charges Will Be Arraigned There.**

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A court-martial assembled at Camp Alger to-day and tried Lieut. C. C. Ames and Private Hodges, both of the Seventh Illinois. Lieut. Ames was tried for going to Columbus, Ohio, without leave. The charges against him are absence without leave, disobedience, and conduct unbecoming an officer. Private Hodges, while acting as Major's orderly, left camp, but was captured in Philadelphia.

The findings of the court in both cases will be reported to the War Department, and a final decision will be made public by the Judge Advocate General of the army. Other offenders to be tried by court-martial are Col. Barnett of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Indiana, who is charged with having caused one of his men to ride a "sawhorse"; Adjt. D. R. Gebhart is said to have attempted to ride over a sentry, and Private James, Company C, Sixty-ninth New York, is charged with assaulting Lieut. W. T. Jackson, Company M. Private Wilson, Company C, Sixty-fifth New York, is reported as a deserter. He escaped from the guardhouse.

## A VOLUNTEER COMMITS SUICIDE.

### He Was Crazed Over the Death of His Mother.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 27.—Louis A. Burr, a member of Company I, First Regiment, stationed at Fort Hamilton, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself through the head with a revolver at Midway Park, a pleasure resort near this city. Burr worried over the death of his mother on last Monday, and to-day his mind gave way under the strain, this being the reason for his suicide. Twenty years ago his father committed suicide by cutting his throat.

### Soldier Hurt While Asleep.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Private J. K. Kennon, Company M, Second Tennessee, at Camp Alger, was seriously injured by a gun falling on his head while he was asleep. His scalp was cut.

## NEWS FROM THE NAVY YARD.

### The Yacht Enquirer, Manned by Brooklyn Naval Militiamen, Joins the Harbor Fleet.

The yacht Enquirer, in command of Lieut. W. H. Stayton, and manned by members of the Brooklyn Naval Militia, joined the harbor patrol fleet under Admiral Erben yesterday.

The torpedo boat Morris, which has been having some minor repairs made at the navy yard, is ready for service again, and will probably resume her voyage to Key West to-day.

The engines of the cruiser Topeka will have a dock trial to-day, and if they work satisfactorily the vessel will probably leave the yard this week.

Work on the cruiser Chicago is being vigorously pushed along. The vessel's topmasts have been fitted and housed, and everything is ready for the standing rigging to be put up. Mechanics are working at her portholes and gun mounts.

There will be four new guns mounted on the main deck of the cruiser Atlanta, and four new portholes have been cut out on that vessel, which is still undergoing a general overhauling in the stone dry dock.

### THE NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

**The Navy Department Posts a Bulletin Showing Changes in Designations.**

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Navy Department to-day posted a bulletin showing changes in the designations of certain divisions of our warships, as follows:

North Atlantic Fleet—Rear Admiral Sampson commanding.

First Squadron—Commodore J. A. Howell commanding.

Second Squadron—Commodore W. S. Schley commanding.

Naval Base, Key West, Fla.—Commodore Remey commanding.

### PRAIRIE SAILS FOR KEY WEST.

**The Auxiliary Cruiser Has Coal to Last Thirty-five Days.**

The auxiliary cruiser Prairie, which has been anchored off Tompkinsville for several days, went to sea yesterday. She passed Quarantine at 12:58 P. M. Early in the morning the water boat Scandinavian finished supplying the cruiser with water and ice, and other supplies were taken on board. The Prairie has enough coal on board to last for thirty-five days at cruising speed. Commander Charles J. Train, who is Captain of the Prairie, received orders from Washington detaching the vessel from the coast defence fleet and ordering her to proceed to Key West as fast as possible.

### YACHT DUQUESNE INSPECTED.

**The Government Wants Fifteen More Large Vessels for Transports.**

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Vessels yesterday inspected the yacht Duquesne, owned by Theodore B. Hostetter. The Duquesne is 131 feet long, 15.6 feet beam, and 5.10 feet draught.

The Government is desirous of securing fifteen more large vessels for the transportation of men and animals. An army officer who is connected with the Quartermaster's Department said yesterday that it was probable that several of the transatlantic liners that have been offered to the Government and have been inspected will be accepted in the course of the next few days.

Several vessels are still to be inspected, and Major Summerhayes, who has this work in charge, will visit some of them today. Three vessels were inspected yesterday. They were the Massapequa and Menantic, two large vessels adapted for carrying live stock, for which T. Hogan & Sons are the agents, and the Belgian King.

## GROWTH OF THE NAVY.

**There Are Now 1,755 Officers in the Naval Service.**

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The sudden growth of the United States Navy, owing to the war, is strikingly shown by the new Naval Register, which has been prepared in the Navigation Bureau and is to be issued on the first of next month.

According to the Register, the active list of the navy now has a grand total of 1,755 officers, as follows: 781 line officers, including 65 cadets at sea; 161 medical officers, 111 pay officers, 209 engineers, including 21 cadets at sea; 24 Chaplains, 11 professors, 37 Constructors, 15 civil engineers, 190 warrant officers, sailmakers, and mates; 216 cadets at the Naval Academy. One hundred and eighty-two officers of the retired list are now employed on active duty, and 693 officers have been appointed for duty during the war, namely, 348 in the line, 48 in the medical corps, 36 in the pay corps, 225 in the engineer corps, and 34 in other grades.

In the marine corps, 24 Second Lieutenants have been appointed for service during the war. Since Jan. 1 there have been 28 retirements and 22 deaths. Among the retired are Admirals Beardslee and Selfridge. Among the deaths were Capt. Gridley, Commander Elmer, Lieut. Jenkins, Ensigns Bagley, and Breckenridge, and Engineer Merritt. On the list of ships of the regular navy are 11 first class, 18 second class, 43 third class, 6 fourth class, 35 torpedo boats, building and authorized; 12 tugs, 6 sailing vessels, 5 receiving ships, 12 unserviceable vessels, and 33 vessels of all rates other than torpedo boats are under construction or authorized. On the list of ships of the auxiliary navy are 36 cruisers and yachts, 32 steamers and colliers, 25 tugs, 15 revenue cutters, 4 lighthouse tenders, and 2 fish commission vessels.

The Register shows that the senior officers of each grade of the navy are at present as follows: Rear Admiral William A. Kirkland, Commodore Fred V. McNair, Capt. William P. Sampson, Commander Francis W. Dickens, Lieut. Commander Charles O. Alilbone, Lieut. Clayton S. Richman, Lieut. (junior grade) F. K. Hill, Ensign Richard H. Jackson, Medical Director R. J. Cleborne, at the head of the medical corps; Pay Director Charles H. Eldridge is at the head of the pay corps. Chief Engineer Philip Inch is at the head of the engineer corps.

### Sailors and Their Grievances.

The grievances of sailors examined by the authorities in ports of entry, where the seamen belong, often turn out to be imaginary or greatly exaggerated. But there are plenty of cruel and conscienceless skippers who abuse their crews. Violence is always objectionable, and pointedly so when it is exerted upon an unfortunate liver, stomach, or bowels by dosing with drastic purgatives which weaken the intestines. Use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

### AROUND THE WORLD ALONE.

**Capt. Slocum Arrives at Newport in the Sloop Yacht Spray.**

NEWPORT, June 27.—Capt. Joshua Slocum arrived here this morning in the sloop yacht Spray, after a voyage around the world. He left Boston April 24, 1895, going to Gibraltar and South American ports and from there to the Straits of Magellan into the Pacific to Australia, Tasmania, and Juan Fernandez.

He sailed into the Indian Ocean and visited Natal, South Africa; Cape Town, St. Helena, Ascension Island, Grenada, and Antigua, and thence home. His cruise of more than three years was made in a sailing craft 33 feet long and 14 feet wide, and of 12.70 net tonnage. Capt. Slocum made the voyage entirely alone.

### ALLEGED FORGER AT ST. LOUIS.

**He Had Many Checks on Banks in His Clothing Case.**

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—Alonzo J. Whiteman, alias W. H. Martin, was arrested here to-day at the direction of Chief of Detectives Desmond, who thinks he has captured the boldest forger in the country. According to the Chief's theory, Whiteman was trying to work his way to New York and thence to Europe, and was preparing to carry out of the country $125,000 in cold cash.

It is impossible to learn whether Whiteman had operated in St. Louis. He is wanted in Boston. Chief Desmond received a telegram from that city asking him to hold Whiteman, as there were several indictments against him for obtaining goods by false pretenses.

Whiteman's clothing case was opened last night, and in it were found checks on various banks, several letter heads and envelopes of the Lawrence National Bank of Lawrence, Kan. A letter was also found in his valise addressed to F. L. Hine, cashier of the First National Bank of New York, bearing the signature of Walter L. Howe, cashier of the Kansas bank mentioned, in which it was stated that the bearer was John R. Eaton, who would present drafts on the First National of New York amounting to $3,000. The letter further stated that the bearer would want some foreign currency, as he was going to Europe on a vacation.

Four checks, duly signed and indorsed in accordance with the letter, were found ready for presentation to the bank.

In the same bunch were fifteen checks on the Lawrence Bank, perforated, for $114,750, and eight checks on the same bank, not perforated.

It is learned that the man is wanted in Boston, where requisition papers have already been procured for him. Detectives from Boston are expected to come here to take the alleged forger there for trial.

### PASSAIC COUNTY FREEHOLDERS.

**Pleaded Not Guilty When Arraigned for Malfeasance in Office.**

PATERSON, N. J., June 27.—The following members of the Passaic County Board of Freeholders were arraigned to-day before Judge Barkelow to answer indictments charging them with malfeasance in office, in connection with the awarding of the contract for the new bridge at King Street: Robert Apperton, Jr., Nick Bishop, Richard Doremus, George F. Fuerstein, John Burke, Louis Frederick, Charles E. McNeill, Josiah Ricker, Tunis Roth, Thomas D. Ryerson, Jacob J. Van Noordt, John J. Welsh, and David Wickham.

The defendants were all in court, and through their counsel entered a plea of not guilty. The cases were put over until the September term, the defendants each being put under $1,000 bail.

In 1895 the Freeholders asked for proposals to build a concrete arched bridge over the Passaic at King Street, and Sharp & Ryerson put in a bid for $42,400, which was the l

Wanamaker's

# Boiled Down

THE essence of much mercantile meat condensed into an "emergency ration" for quick appreciation and digestion.

## Reduced Prices on Novelty Swiss Mulls

THE very cream of the Summer fabrics, all of our own selection and importation, at about one-half their fair first prices.

One hundred and forty designs to choose among. Prettier goods never crossed the water.

At 37½c. yd., reduced from 75c.—Black embroidered lace tinted ground Swiss Mull.

At 37½c. yd., was 65c.—Two-colored, embroidered, dotted Swiss Mull, on grounds of pin stripes.

At 50c. yd., was $1—Embroidered colored figured spiral stripes on white ground Swiss Mull.

At 50c. yd., was 90c.—Colored embroidered figures on white ground Swiss Mull.

At 50c. yd., was 90c.—Swiss Mulls with black embroidered dot forming stripes, on tinted grounds.

At 50c. yd., was 85c.—Swiss Mulls with white embroidered figured lace stripes on tinted grounds.

At 50c. yd., was 75c.—White embroidered figures on tinted lace ground Swiss Mulls.

At 50c. yd., was 75c.—Colored embroidered figures on lace striped black ground Swiss Mulls.

At 60c. yd., was 90c.—Handsome black embroidered figures on white grounds.

At 75c. yd., was $1.25—White embroidered figures enclosed within black plaids on tinted ground Swiss Mulls.

At $1 yd., was $1.50—Elaborate black lace designs, forming stripes embroidered on tinted grounds.

Fourth avenue

## A Dinner By Miss Lemcke

IN the Cooking-by-Gas School at 2.30 P.M. to-day, Miss Lemcke will demonstrate the speed and ease of preparing elaborate meals with a gas range, by getting up the following menu. Bring your note-books. Hints will be plentiful.

*Cream of Tomato and Corn; Fillet of Sole, La Vielle Sauce; Baked Chicken a l'Allemand; Grape Ice; Roast Tenderloin of Beef, Madeira Sauce; Potato Soufflen; Lobster Salad; Strawberry Charlotte, Coffee.*

*The morning Lesson, at 10:30. Broiled Chicken, Sauce Supreme; Strawberry Shortcake; Orange Marmalade; Biscuits.*

Basement.

## Good Reading For a Trifle

THESE high-class works, a greatly condensed list of which follows, represent the result of a publisher's house-cleaning. They are fine, plump cloth-bound 12mo. books—parts of editions we sell regularly,—yet we offer them at prices only a third to a sixth of regular value. These titles below are of the more numerous lots. There are many others. It's worth your time to come and look over the whole line.

57c., 75c. and 90c. books, at 15c.
75c., 90c. and $1.35 books, at 25c.

These are the 15c. books, former prices of which were 57c., 75c. and 90c.

Eminent Americans. (Brief biographies.) By Benson J. Lossing.
The Woman's Club. By Olive Thorne Miller.
Home Inclosure. By John Ruskin.
The Realm of the Habsburgs. By Sidney Whitman.
The Truth About Beauty. By Annie Wolf.
Dunallan. By Grace Kennedy.
Charles Lamb's Complete Works.
Horseshoe Robinson. By John P. Kennedy.
Hyperion and Outre Mer. By Longfellow.
Tristram Shandy. By Lawrence Sterne.
Paul Clifford. By Bulwer.
Last Confession. By Hall Caine.
Praeterita. By John Ruskin.
Choice of Books. By Charles F. Richardson.
Ready Money Mortiboy. By Besant and Rice.

And the following are of the 25c. lot, regularly 75c., 90c. and $1.35:

Gossip in a Library. By Edmund Gosse.
Love Letters of a Violinist, and Other Poems. By Eric Mackay.
Prose Dramas. First Series. By Ibsen.
Prose Dramas. Second Series. By Ibsen.
The Parsifal of Richard Wagner.
Seats and Saddles, Bits and Biting. By Francis Dwyer.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

## A PASTOR DISMISSED.

**Rev. Mr. Grimshaw of Morganville, N. J., It Is Said, Had No License.**

MATAWAN, N. J., June 27.—The congregation of the Morganville Methodist Church has had trouble with their young minister, the Rev. W. Grimshaw, and as a result he has been notified that his services are no longer needed.

John C. Dill of Morganville, President of the Board of Trustees, this afternoon said: "You know perhaps that we are a small church, and that we often take up with a young student or layman, called a 'supply' by the General Conference. However, we are under the jurisdiction of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and when we engage a minister we notify our Presiding Elder, and he looks after the man's credentials and license.

"Mr. Grimshaw came to Morganville early last April and applied to the Trustees of our church, and after once hearing the young man preach the Trustees agreed to engage him for the Summer months. Our Presiding Elder was notified, and he at once found that the young man had no license to preach. Grimshaw showed a letter, dated somewhere in Connecticut, setting forth his good character and habits, but the Elder became suspicious and at once began an investigation, which has resulted in the dismissal."

Mr. Grimshaw, however, has left town, and was last heard from in Middlesex county, where he had changed his vocation of a minister to that of farmer, and was pitching hay in the fields for a living.

**Murderer Braun Sentenced.**

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 27.—Convict Adrian Braun was to-day sentenced by Justice Johnson, in the Supreme Court, to be executed in the electric chair, in Sing Sing Prison, during the week beginning Sunday, Aug. 7. His execution will undoubtedly take place on the following day, Monday, Aug. 8.

**Springfield Bicyclist Badly Hurt.**

JAMAICA, L. I., June 27.—Frederick A. Munz, a well-known amateur bicycle rider of Springfield, L. I., collided with an unknown wheelman on the Merrick Road on Saturday and was badly injured. He has remained in a comatose condition ever since, and not much hope is entertained for his recovery.

# REWARD OF NAVAL HEROES

## President Asks Congress to Thank Hobson, Newcomb, Powell, and Hodgsdon.

## BERNADOU NOT YET TAKEN UP

**Newcomb Commanded the Hudson at Cardenas and Hodgsdon the McCulloch at Manila—Hobson's Reward Not Decided On.**

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The President sent three messages to Congress to-day. The first one recommended that Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson be transferred from the staff to the line of the navy, receive the thanks of Congress, and such other suitable reward in the way of promotion as may be determined by the President and Senate for his heroism in blowing up the collier Merrimac at Santiago.

The second message relates to the conflict in the Bay of Cardenas, Cuba, in which the Winslow was disabled and Ensign Bagley killed. First Lieut. Frank H. Newcomb, who commanded the revenue cutter Hudson and rescued the Winslow, his officers, and men are recommended for the thanks of Congress, Newcomb to receive a gold medal of honor, his officers silver ones, and his crew bronze ones. It is also recommended that Capt. Daniel B. Hodgsdon of the revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch be placed on the retired list of the Revenue Cutter Service on the full pay of his grade for his services at Manila.

Naval Cadet Joseph W. Powell is nominated to be an Ensign for extraordinary heroism while in charge of the steam launch which accompanied the collier Merrimac at Santiago, and to be advanced two numbers.

**Hobson's Conduct Praised.**

The message relating to Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson was as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

On the morning of the 3d of June, 1898, Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, U. S. N., with a volunteer crew of seven men, in charge of the partially dismantled collier Merrimac, entered the fortified harbor of Santiago, Cuba, for the purpose of sinking the collier in the narrowest portion of the channel, and thus interposing a serious obstacle to the egress of the Spanish fleet which had recently entered that harbor. This enterprise, demanding coolness, judgment, and bravery amounting to heroism, was carried into successful execution in the face of a persistent fire from the hostile fleet as well as from the fortifications on shore.

Rear Admiral Sampson, commander-in-chief of our naval force in Cuban waters, in an official report dated "Off Santiago de Cuba, June 3, 1898," and addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, referring to Mr. Hobson's gallant exploit, says:

"As stated in a recent telegram, before coming here I decided to make the harbor entrance secure against the possibility of egress of the Spanish ships by obstructing the narrow part of the entrance by sinking a collier at that point. Upon calling upon Naval Constructor Hobson for his professional opinion as to a sure method of sinking the ship, he manifested a most lively interest in the problem. After several days' consideration he presented a solution which he considered would insure the immediate sinking of the ship when she had reached the desired point in the channel. * * * The plan contemplated a crew of only seven men, and Mr. Hobson, who begged that it might be intrusted to him.

As soon as I reached Santiago and had the collier to work upon, the details were commenced and diligently prosecuted, hoping to complete them in one day, as the moon and tide served best the first night after our arrival. Notwithstanding every effort the hour of 4 o'clock in the morning arrived and the preparations were scarcely completed. After a careful inspection of the final preparations I was forced to relinquish the plan for that morning, as dawn was breaking. Mr. Hobson begged to try it at all hazards.

This morning proved more propitious, as a prompt start could be made. Nothing could have been more gallantly executed. * * * A careful inspection of the harbor from this ship showed that the Merrimac had been sunk in the channel.

I cannot myself too earnestly express my appreciation of the conduct of Mr. Hobson and his gallant crew. I venture to say that a more brave and daring thing has not been done since Cushing blew up the Albemarle.

The members of the crew who were with Mr. Hobson on this memorable occasion have already been rewarded for their services by advancement which, under the provisions of law and regulation, the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to make, and the nomination to the Senate of Naval Cadet Powell who, in a steam launch, followed the Merrimac on her perilous trip for the purpose of rescuing her force after the sinking of that vessel, to be advanced in rank to the grade of Ensign, has been prepared and will be submitted.

Cushing, with whose gallant act in blowing up the ram Albemarle during the civil war Admiral Sampson compares Mr. Hobson's sinking of the Merrimac, received the thanks of Congress, upon recommendation of the President, by name, and was, in consequence, under the provisions of Section 1,508 of the Revised Statutes, advanced one grade, such advancement embracing fifty-six numbers. The section cited applies, however, to line officers only, and Mr. Hobson, being a member of the staff of the navy, could not under its provisions be so advanced.

In considering the question of suitably rewarding Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson for his valiant conduct on the occasion referred to, I have deemed it proper to address this message to you, with the recommendation that he receive the thanks of Congress, and, further that he be transferred to the line of the navy and promoted to such position as the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may determine. Mr. Hobson's transfer from the construction corps to the line is fully warranted, he having received the necessay technical training as a graduate of the Naval Academy, where he stood No 1 in his class; and such action is recomended, partly in deference to what is understood to be his own desire, although, he being now a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, no direct communication on the subject has been received from him, and partly for the reason that the abilities displayed by him at Santiago are of such a character as to indicate especial fitness for the duties of the line.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, June 27, 1898.

**Heroic Work at Cardenas.**

The second message was as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

On the 11th day of May, 1898, there occurred a conflict in the Bay of Cardenas, Cuba, in which the naval torpedo boat Winslow was disabled, her commander wounded, and one of her officers and a part of her crew killed by the enemy's fire.

In the face of a most galling fire from the enemy's guns the revenue cutter Hudson, commanded by First Lieut. Frank H. Newcomb, United States Revenue Cutter Service, rescued the disabled Winslow, her wounded commander, and remaining crew.

The commander of the Hudson kept his vessel in the very hottest fire of the action, although in constant danger of going ashore on account of the shallow water, until he finally got a line made fast to the Winslow and towed that vessel out of range of the enemy's guns—a deed of special gallantry.

I recommend that, in recognition of the signal act of heroism of First Lieut. Frank H. Newcomb, United States Revenue Cutter Service, above set forth, the thanks of Congress be extended to him and to his officers and men of the Hudson, and that a gold medal of honor be presented to Lieut. Newcomb, a silver medal of honor to each of his officers, and a bronze medal of honor to each member of his crew who served with him at Cardenas.

It will be remembered that Congress, by appropriate action, recognized the several commanders of ships of war for their services in the battle of Manila May 1, 1898.

The commander of the revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch present and in active co-operation with the fleet under Commodore Dewey on that occasion (by executive order under the provisions of Section 2,757, Revised Statutes,) is the only commander of a National ship to whom promotion or advancement was not and could not be given because he held the highest rank known to the revenue cutter service.

I now recommend that in recognition of the efficient and meritorious services of Capt. Daniel B. Hodgsdon, United States Revenue Cutter Service, who commanded the Hugh McCulloch at the battle of Manila, (that officer being now in the sixty-third year of his age and having served continuously on active duty for thirty-seven years,) be placed upon the permanent waiting orders or retired list of the Revenue Cutter Service on the full duty pay of his grade. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, June 27, 1898.

**Cadet Powell to be an Ensign.**

The President also sent the following special nomination to Congress:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, June 27, 1898.

To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate Naval Cadet Joseph W. Powell to be advanced two numbers, under the provisions of Section 1,506 of the Revised Statutes, and to be an Ensign in the navy for extraordinary heroism while in charge of the steam launch which accompanied the collier Merrimac for the purpose of rescuing her gallant force when that vessel was under the command of Naval Constructor Hobson, run into the mouth of the Harbor of Santiago, Cuba, on the 3d instant, and dexterously sunk in the channel.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

After the President's message in regard to Lieut. Newcomb and Capt. Hodgsdon was received in the Senate to-day Senator Frye introduced a bill prepared at the Navy Department carrying the President's recommendation into effect. The resolution appropriates $1,000 for the manufacture of medals.

It has not yet been positively determined by the Administration just what measure of reward shall be meted out to Constructor Hobson. He will be transferred to the line, but just what place in the line is to be given to him is not yet settled, yet it can be stated that he will not, as was at first proposed, be placed in the grade of Lieutenant Commanders.

**Bernadou Not Yet Rewarded.**

With a full realization of the merits of Hobson's achievement the naval officials have concluded that so great advancement as that, amounting to a promotion of over 350 numbers, would be unwise, so it is likely that Hobson will take his place well up among the Lieutenants of the naval service, which officials believe will make his reward fully equal to that bestowed upon Cushing for his daring feat. The Navy Department, while not relaxing in any degree its efforts to secure Hobson's release from captivity at Santiago, has about concluded that nothing practicable can be effected in this direction until the town itself has been captured.

The reasons assigned by the Spaniards for declining the exchange are admitted to be sound, if the facts are as represented, namely, that Hobson has had opportunity to see so much of the Spanish defenses, their strength and weakness, that he could not safely be permitted to return to the American fleet at this time.

It is regarded as a little singular that three of the sailors of the torpedo boat Winslow who participated in the affair at Cardenas when Ensign Bagley was killed have been rewarded by being advanced to warrant officers, while the man who most of all distinguished himself on that occasion, Lieut. John Bernadou, lies unrewarded at Key West, still suffering from the effects of his wound.

This, however, is explained by the fact that the department possesses within itself the power to reward in this way enlisted men, but it can act in the case of a commissioned officer like Bernadou only upon the recommendation of his superior officer. In the present instance, that superior officer at the time of the Cardenas affair was Admiral Sampson, who is now presumably too busily engaged with other matters to recall to mind Bernadou's case.

## COLORED VOLUNTEERS' BILL.

**Mr. Hull Introduces It at the Request of the Soldiers.**

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Representative Hull of Iowa to-day introduced a bill "to provide auxiliary volunteers" for the occupation and defense of any islands or where territory that may come under the control of the United States.

The bill involves only colored volunteers and is framed at their individual request. It directs the President to call on the Governors of the States and Territories and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to furnish and forward at once to such place as he may select and designate all of the military organizations of those who became citizens by operation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, the ranks to be filled by recruitment or otherwise to the maximum strength now required for the regular army.

The bill applies only to the colored militia, and is framed to meet complaints that the colored people are being ignored in the enlistment of troops. It contemplates three years' service. All field and staff officers are to be appointive by the President, and no officers ineligible for enlistment in the ranks shall be eligible for appointment.

## HOUSE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

**Adjourns to December Without Disposing of Bailey's Resolutions.**

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The postponed meeting of the Democratic caucus adjourned to December to-night without disposing of the resolutions introduced by Mr. Bailey and amended by Mr. McRae of Arkansas, proposing to make future action of Democratic caucuses binding upon all participants. The resolutions were perfected last Monday night, but after debate a vote was deferred until to-night.

When the caucus met this evening, Mr. Richardson having gone to Tennessee, Mr. McGuire of California presided. A vote upon the resolutions was taken, and resulted in 47 for and 2 against them. Mr. Lewis of Washington made the point of no quorum, which the result sustained. It was manifest that no quorum could be secured, and, upon motion of Mr. Bailey, adjournment was taken to the first Saturday after the first Monday in December, when, under the continuing order for the previous question, a vote will be taken upon the resolutions.

Briefly, they declare that all participants in Democratic caucuses shall be bound by their action except when the action is contrary to the members' construction of the constitution, or opposed to the action of a member's district convention or to his personal pledges. The opposition to the resolutions either remained away from to-night's caucus, or, being present, did not vote. Each side claims it will ultimately win.

## METHODIST CHARGES IN CONGRESS.

**E. B. Stahlman Appears Before the Senate Investigating Committee.**

WASHINGTON, June 27.—E. B. Stahlman appeared before the Senate investigating committee with reference to the Methodist Publishing House matter again to-day, and exhibited copies of telegrams that passed between himself and Barbee and Smith. He presented also a statement showing what disposition he made of the money derived by him as a fee in prosecuting the claim. It gave in detail the disbursement of the money, including the names of the parties to whom the money was paid.

He said to the committee he knew as a matter of right the committee had no authority to demand of him such a statement, and he made it alone to prove conclusively to the committee that there was no money used to improperly influence Congress, and that no part of the money was paid to any one for that purpose, and also to show that no part of the money was paid to those connected with the publishing house or any one else who had a part or parcel in making the agreement with him for a fee.

**The Pan-American Bank Bill.**

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day reported to the House the Senate bill to incorporate the International American Bank, as a substitute for the House bill. The committee reports that the adoption of the substitute which has passed the Senate will advance the foreign and domestic commerce of the country. It carries into effect the recommendations of the International American Conference.

**The District of Columbia Bill.**

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The House devoted to-day's session to consideration of legislation affecting the District of Columbia. In the course of the day Mr. Pitney (Rep., N. J.,) presented another conference report upon the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, announcing failure to agree. He moved that the House recede from its disagreements to the Senate amendments in dispute. The motion prevailed without debate, thereby disposing of the bill.

**Indian Appropriations Rejected.**

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Senate to-day rejected the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill because of the provision which allows Indians to lease mineral lands on their reservations and because the bill does not now contain the free-homes provision.

# SPEECHES AGAINST HAWAII

## The Debate on Annexation Continued in the Senate by Several Opponents of the Plan.

## DANGERS OF EXPANSION SHOWN

**One of the Reasons Given Against Annexation Was that the Islands May Some Day Be Swallowed Up by the Ocean.**

WASHINGTON, June 27.—After the transaction of brief routine business the resolution offered on Saturday by Mr. DAVIS, providing that hereafter until further notice the daily sessions of the Senate shall begin at 11 A. M., was laid before the Senate.

Mr. JONES (Dem., Ark.,) made the point of no quorum and the roll was called. Forty Senators responded, five less than a quorum.

Mr. LINDSAY (Dem., Ky.,) said that there were many Senators absent who had voted for the early hour of meeting, and he moved that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of such Senators. The motion was modified to the usual Senate formula and adopted.

At 11:15 A. M. five more Senators appeared, and the resolution of Mr. DAVIS was agreed to without division.

Consideration of the Hawaiian annexation resolutions was resumed, Mr. CLAY (Dem., Ga.,) addressing the Senate in opposition to them. The annexation of Hawaii would, Mr. CLAY insisted, start this country upon a career of conquest, which was opposed to the true destiny of the United States. He claimed that to make the present war an excuse for the adoption of a colonization policy would be a violation of the declarations made in the Cuban resolutions and would involve the country in tremendous difficulties and possible ruin. He declared that the United States had no business to capture the Philippine Islands, as the war had not been begun for any such purpose.

Following Mr. CLAY'S speech, Mr. ROACH (Dem., N. D.,) delivered a carefully prepared argument against the annexation proposition. He deprecated the criticism of those who were opposed to annexation, as he held that their position was sound, as would be established by subsequent events if Hawaii were annexed. After protesting against the bringing under our Government of such people as formed the bulk of the Hawaiian population, Mr. ROACH advanced the novel argument that the United States should not annex the islands, as their existence was problematical.

They were liable to be swallowed up by the sea in an earthquake, he said. Further along he maintained that if annexation was to be effected by resolution, the proposition ought to be first submitted to the Hawaiians themselves for ratification. Any other course would tend to destroy the very foundations of our Government by a subversion of the principle that this Government is based upon the consent of the governed.

In concluding his speech Mr. ROACH said that in addressing the Senate he had been actuated solely by a desire to set out some of his reasons for opposing the resolutions, and not with any idea of delaying action upon them.

Mr. CAFFERY (Dem., La.,) then began a speech in opposition to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. He said the policy proposed was dangerous to the safety and perpetuity of the United States, and opposed to the fundamental principles of the Government. During a brief colloquy about the debt of Hawaii, to which Mr. CAFFERY, Mr. FAULKNER (Dem., West Va.,) and Mr. MORGAN (Dem., Ala.,) were parties, the last named said that $4,000,000 more than covers the debt, and that amount would be the entire sum to be assumed by this country.

In return for this sum, Mr. MORGAN said, the United States would receive unincumbered property to the value of $8,000,000 or $9,000,000. That, he thought, would be a fair financial exchange for the United States. Mr. CAFFERY then entered upon a Constitutional argument against annexation.

Mr. CAFFERY and Mr. STEWART (Silver, Nev.,) became involved in a sharp colloquy over the former's assertion that the United States under the Constitution could not acquire foreign territory by legislative act. To this statement Mr. STEWART took issue.

After the colloquy had continued for some time, Mr. CAFFERY said: "The contention of the Senator from Nevada reminds me of a question once asked by a member of the House: 'What does the Constitution amount to among friends?'" Further, in answer to an inquiry by Mr. FAULKNER (Dem., West Va.,) Mr. CAFFERY said he had never known any nation to acquire foreign territory by purely legislative act.

Mr. FAULKNER declared all Governments recognized the fact that the peaceful acquisition of foreign territory was an executive function, and had been such always.

Along this line Mr. STEWART instanced the fact that Great Britain had successively acquired parts of India by act of Parliament.

"But the English Parliament is omnipotent," suggested Mr. SPOONER, (Rep., Wis.) "Does the Senator from Nevada claim that Congress is omnipotent?"

"Yes, it is," replied Mr. STEWART, "within the limits of the Constitution." He pointed out that the annexation of Alaska had not been perfected until Congress had taken action upon the question.

In response to an inquiry by Mr. MALLORY, (Dem., Fla.,) Mr. STEWART maintained that the Supreme Court had held repeatedly that it could not inquire into the acquisition of territory. When the political power of the Government had taken action the transaction was closed.

In resuming his remarks, Mr. CAFFERY said that if the argument of Mr. STEWART were carried to its legitimate conclusion it would constitute Congress an absolute despotism. Later Mr. CAFFERY yielded to Mr. HOAR, (Rep., Mass.,) who called up the joint resolution authorizing the Librarian of Congress to accept with certain restrictions the Gardiner Greene Hubbard collection of engravings and a bust of Mr. Hubbard from Mrs. Gertrude M. Hubbard. The resolution was adopted.

At 5 o'clock Mr. CAFFERY, not having concluded his speech, yielded the floor, and the Hawaiian resolutions were laid aside until to-morrow.

## NO DATE FOR A VOTE ON HAWAII.

**Opponents and Supporters Hold Several Conferences Looking to Settlement.**

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The leaders of the anti-annexation movement in the Senate held a meeting to-day and decided that they would resist any effort to further extend the hours of the daily sessions for the discussion of the Hawaiian question. They agreed to begin the discussion promptly at 11 o'clock each day, providing there was a quorum present, but they decided to take a position against the extension of the debates beyond 5 o'clock in the evening.

Senator Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) in charge of the resolution, was afterward informed of this decision, and while he did not agree to observe the hours specified beyond to-day, he said that he would not insist upon prolonging the session to-day, in view of the fact that commendable progress had been made in disposing of the speeches. He made an effort to secure an agreement upon a day for a vote, but failed.

There were numerous conferences between the representatives of the respective sides of the Hawaiian controversy, and several of the anti-annexationists gave assurances that they had no intention to conduct a filibuster. They told Senator Davis and other annexation leaders that when their speeches were concluded they would consent that a vote be taken, and they admit in private conversation that a vote will in all probability be secured before final adjournment. It was these assurances which led to the amicable arrangement about the adjournment of the day's session.

They have also caused the supporters of the resolution to regard the outlook as more favorable than at any previous time. No one, however, looks for a conclusion inside of ten days.

**Gen. Williams of Kentucky Dying.**

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 27.—Gen. John S. ("Cerro Gordo") Williams, aged eighty-six years, is believed to be dying. His home is in Montgomery County. He has been United States Senator and distinguished himself in the Mexican war and in the Confederate Army.

Velcrema

Lundborg's—
quickly allays the irritation of the skin due to wind or sun. Excellent after shaving.

## BIG SHOE FIRM IN TROUBLE.

**Two Executions Obtained Against Magovern & Thompson Brothers.**

The Sheriff yesterday placed a keeper in the store of Magovern & Thompson Brothers, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes at 126 Duane Street, on executions in favor of Hudson Hoagland for $61,965 and the National Broadway Bank for $9,147. The latter obtained a judgment against the firm yesterday for $24,848 on a demand note dated June 1, and it was afterward stated that the firm paid $15,101 on the note later in the day. The claim of Mr. Hoagland is on two demand notes dated April 1, 1897.

The business is a very old one. John P. Magovern, the senior partner, has been a partner in the house for over thirty-five years. He was formerly of Dubois, Magovern & Co., who dissolved in 1873, and were succeeded by Magovern & Co., which style was changed in 1888 to Magovern & Thompson Brothers. The partners then were John P. and William Magovern, Edward W. Thompson, and Frank S. Thompson. The latter died on Feb. 3, 1896.

John P. Magovern was the capitalist of the firm, and was supposed to have $150,000 in the business. They had a trade of about $1,000,000 a year, and bought chiefly from New England manufacturers. The trade was astonished by the news of the firm's troubles, and the cause was generally attributed to some heavy losses sustained by the firm.

Mr. Magovern declined to make a statement. Jacob F. Miller, his attorney, said that the trouble was due to dull business and the war, and he expected that the firm would come out all right, but there might be a reorganization. He could give no figures as to assets or liabilities. In the trade the liabilities are currently reported to be from $200,000 to $250,000.

## RESEARCHES OF COL. JONES.

**He Studies the Helgramite, Which Sprouts, Then Flies Away.**

Col. Jones, Superintendent of Small Parks and ex-officio Director of the Aquarium, who gave utterance to the thought that his predecessor at the Aquarium, Dr. Bean, was "too scientific," has become interested in science himself, albeit his line of research is only indirectly related to ichthyology. It appears that some time ago—to be exact, May 20—Col. Jones received from a friend, an up State professor, nine specimens of the helgramite, otherwise spelt hellgrammite, and vulgarly called "dobson"—used as bait by fishermen.

These dobson came from a tributary of the Chemung River, Col. Jones says, and he has devoted himself very particularly to them. His observations have been rewarded by revelations that dumbfounded the Colonel. While making no pretensions to scholarship in the lines of Louis Jean Rudolphe Agassiz, Col. Jones confesses to a fascination in his present subject heretofore undreamed.

The Colonel kept a record, which reads something like this: "June 16—All but one helgramite dead; ninth one carefully nursed. June 19—Helgramite became cream color; is immersed in mud. June 21—Taken a dark color, and has wing sprouts. June 23—Very lively. June 24—Color the same. June 25—Found shell chrysalis and full-fledged butterfly fifteen feet distant; evidently flown."

The discovery of the metamorphosis of the helgramite into the hellgrammite fly was the subject of a special statement issued yesterday by Col. Jones.

## DUEL FOUGHT IN HARLEM.

**One Italian Shoots Another with Probably Fatal Effect.**

Two Italians, Dominico Castlano, twenty-two years old, and Antonio Rando, of the same age, fought a duel with revolvers in front of 335 East One Hundred and Sixth Street at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Rando was wounded three times and will probably die. Castlano escaped.

The duel is said to be the outcome of a quarrel at cards immediately preceding it in the saloon in the basement of the house in front of which it was fought. The men went out on to the street and blazed away at each other, while their companions watched them from a safe distance. Castlano put a bullet through Rando's hat, grazed his head with another, and then shot him once in the head and once in the left breast. Apparently none of Rando's bullets took effect.

Castlano fled when his opponent fell, and his companions also retreated. Rando was found and taken to a hospital by a policeman from the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, and detectives from that station started out two hours later to find his murderer. Castlano's address is not known. A murder occurred six months ago in front of the house before which the duel was fought. The murderer escaped.

## NASSAU RAILROAD SECURITIES.

**Plans for Their Readjustment Have Been Practically Completed.**

The statement was made yesterday that the readjustment of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company's securities is practically completed. Under the proposed plan the capital of the Nassau Company will be increased sufficiently to absorb all the other companies. The new company will have a capitalization of $6,500,000 of 4 per cent. preferred stock, and about $6,000,000 common stock. It will also issue $13,500,000 of 4 per cent. bonds, $1,500,000 of which are to be held in the treasury. The new common stock will be distributed among the present common stockholders pro rata. The bondholders will exchange 5 per cent. bonds for new 4 per cents, and 20 per cent. in preferred stock. The bondholders of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad first and consolidated 5 per cent mortgage bonds will receive new 4 per cents and a 25 per cent. bonus in preferred stock. The floating debt of $1,500,000 is to be paid off. The gross earnings of the road for the year ending July 1 will be about $2,100,000, and fixed charges $800,000, including 4 per cent. on the preferred stock.

## MRS. JAMES GAYLER MISSING.

**She Had Been in the Grand Canon of the Colorado with Tourists.**

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., June 27.—Mrs. James Gayler, a wealthy woman of Ridgewood, N. J., descended, in company with other tourists, to the bottom of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado last Thursday. On Friday she started up the trail leading out of the cañon. She has not been heard of since, and is believed to have been lost.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., June 27.—Mrs. Gayler is the mother of Charles J. Gayler of this place. Mrs. Gayler's husband was James Gayler, for many years Assistant Postmaster of the New York Post Office. She lived here for ten or twelve years, but five years ago moved away. Since then she has not been in Ridgewood except on visits to her son. She was here for a short time after the death of her husband, a year ago. News reached the village to-day of her supposed disappearance in the West, but nothing more than what was contained in the press dispatch is known here.

**Bicyclist Charged with Manslaughter.**

Coroner Zucca issued yesterday evening a warrant for the arrest of Valentine Wechsel of 527 East Eighty-eighth Street, for the killing of George Herdrick, thirty years old, of 410 East Seventy-fifth Street, on June 4. This is the first case where a warrant has been issued for a bicyclist for manslaughter. Herdrick was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital from Sixty-ninth Street and First Avenue, where bystanders said he had fallen and struck his head against a car rail. He died under an operation. Later evilence was adduced that Wechsel had run him down with a bicycle. The latter was subpoenaed to appear at the inquest held yesterday, but failed to do so. A verdict was found laying Herdrick's death to Wechsel's running him down.

**Child Killed by Falling from a Roof.**

Nathan Ehrlich, aged two and one-half years, of 721 Fifth Street, was playing on the roof of his home yesterday afternoon, when he fell through the airshaft, six stories, to the bottom. His mother carried him to a drug store at Avenue D and Fifth Street, where an ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital. The boy died on being taken out of the ambulance at the hospital.

## A VICTIM'S SKELETON FOUND.

**The Criminal Leads the Sheriff to the Place of Burial.**

CHATHAM, N. Y., June 27.—The murder of William Hildebrandt, Jr., occurred near Philmont about the middle of September, 1893, and John Schmidt, his step-father, was charged with having committed the crime. He was taken into custody, but escaped from the officers while on the way to the county jail. Since that time he had led a tramp's life, and has been seen in this vicinity on sundry occasions, evidently making no special effort to prevent capture. He was arrested a short time ago on the premises of John Coburn at Ghent, and landed in jail.

Last Saturday he startled the jail officers by stating that he could point out a place where William Hildebrandt, father of the boy he had murdered, was buried, and that Hildebrandt had been murdered by his own wife. Schmidt was taken to Ghent by the Sheriff and his party, and he pointed out a house on Mr. Coburn's farm, now occupied by a Polander. In the cellar he said old Hildebrandt was buried. He indicated a point at which to dig, and at a depth of three feet the skeleton, except the skull, was found.

The shoes, stockings, and some other parts of the clothing were in a fairly good state of preservation. Schmidt showed no uneasiness when the contents of the grave were revealed, but remarked that now a load had been lifted from his mind. He said that Hildebrandt was killed by his wife, who later became Schmidt's wife, because he was jealous of Schmidt and didn't want him on the premises. Schmidt claims the murder was premeditated, and that she shot him in the back of the head with a shotgun while he was down in the cellar getting potatoes for breakfast.

Schmidt claims that early in the morning he took his gun and went hunting, and that when he returned the woman told him what she had done. The body was decapitated before burial, and all the bones except the skull were found. No one ever knew what had become of Hildebrandt, though there were some who suspected that he had been murdered by Schmidt or the woman. She is said to be somewhere in New Jersey at present.

The Coroner and the District Attorney took charge of the remains, and a further investigation will be made.

## A. O. H. MEETS AT TRENTON.

**The National Convention Unites the Warring Factions.**

TRENTON, N. J., June 27.—The National Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians began to-day in this city. The convention will last a week. The delegates to the convention represent both of the factions into which the order was split for a number of years. The friction in the order was overcome a short time ago through the mediation of Bishop McFaul of this city, and it was at his expressed desire that the two wings upon reuniting selected this city as the place for holding the convention. The importance of the convention has brought full delegations to Trenton. There are about 600, and almost as many more prominent Irishmen from all parts of the country are present as spectators.

The delegates met informally at 10 o'clock this morning, and proceeded in a body to the cathedral, where solemn high mass was celebrated.

The first session of the convention this afternoon was open to the public. Bishop McFaul presided. The Bishop, in opening the meeting spoke of the pleasure it gave him to see the warring factions of the order brought together once more and acting in harmony. Mayor Sickle delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the city. Responses were made by P. J. O'Connor of Savannah, Ga., on behalf of the American Branch, of which he is the President, and by the Rev. E. S. Phillips, National Delegate of the Board of Erin Branch. After the speaking the convention closed its doors. There was a reception this evening to Bishop McFaul at the Opera House.

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

**The Nashville Convention Seriously Affected by the War.**

The contemplated Christian Endeavor official train from this city and State to carry delegates and members to the International Christian Endeavor Convention at Nashville, July 6 to 11, has been abandoned. The reason is that not enough Endeavorers are going to warrant the expenditure. Those who go will be accommodated in sleepers attached to the Southwestern Limited, leaving the Grand Central Station at 1 o'clock on July 4.

Up to a week ago Pennsylvania expected to have two special trains, but the transportation manager states that there will be a large falling off from last year. The Connecticut and New Jersey specials have been abandoned, while Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio expect to have their special trains, but with decreased numbers on board of them. In fact, it seems an "off" year everywhere for the Endeavorers. The Eastern States appear to be more affected than the Western ones.

The weather, the reluctance of people to go to a Southern city in July, and the war are the reasons given for the falling off, though the war is set down as the prime cause. As one Endeavorer puts it: "Many Endeavorers are actually at the front or they have relatives there, and do not like to go on an excursion at a time when they may hear the saddest of news from them." All told, not more than 15,000 delegates are expected to be present, when under ordinary circumstances the number would be at least 30,000.

## GIACOBINI COMET'S ORBIT.

**Chandler and Ritchie of Boston Get Particulars from Abroad.**

BOSTON, June 27.—A cable message from the European Union of Astronomers to Messrs. Chandler and Ritchie of this city gives the particulars of the orbit of the comet discovered on June 18 by Giacobini at Nice.

The object will not become visible to the naked eye. Its nearest approach to the sun will be on July 6 next, when it will be at a distance from it of about 135,000,000 miles. It is moving north about half a degree a day, and is gradually becoming fainter. No orbit of the comet has as yet been computed by an American astronomer.

## THE UNITED SERVICE.

**Army.**

First Lieutenant Thomas Carl, Regimental Quartermaster, Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Augusta, Ga., accompanied by one clerk, and report to the commanding officer of his regiment for duty.

Major Eugene W. Van C. Lucas, Chief Engineer, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa, and report to the commanding General, Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Chief Engineer on the staff of a division commander in that corps.

The assignment to duty of Brig. Gen. Henry C. Hasbrouck, United States Volunteers, is changed so as to direct him to proceed to Jacksonville and report to the commanding General, Seventh

# BLANCO MUST SOON YIELD

## Reported to Have Said that He Is Prepared to Take His Life If the Troops Revolt.

## AWFUL DISTRESS IN HAVANA

### A British Refugee Says It Cannot Hold Out Much Longer—Foreign Consuls, Including Gollon, Side with Spain.

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KEY WEST, Fla., June 27.—The most authentic and reliable news yet obtained of the true state of affairs in Havana was to-day furnished to a representative of the Associated Press by a British subject who left that city on board the British cruiser Talbot, and who arrived here yesterday. He says a reign of terror exists at the Cuban capital.

Captain General Blanco has issued a proclamation announcing that any one daring to express an unfavorable opinion of or suspected of being dissatisfied with the present policy of the Government will be summarily shot without trial or investigation. This proclamation, it appears, caused dissatisfaction among the members of the Orden Publico, or Havana police force, who threatened to revolt if full rations were not served out to them. Serious trouble was expected, as the Orden Publico is a numerous and well-armed body of men. The result is that to-day the Orden Publico patrols the city and its members are themselves policed, the Spanish infantry and artillery soldiers mounting guard over them at every corner.

Famine, it seems is imminent, and the stories of the arrival of supplies at Havana via Batabano are pronounced to be untrue. The informant thinks Havana cannot possibly hold out six weeks longer. The city is pronounced to be panic-stricken, its inhabitants expecting every moment to be bombarded by the American fleet, as they realize that Captain General Blanco's attitude releases the United States from the obligation of giving the customary bombardment notice.

Riots are daily expected at Havana, as the troops are suffering from hunger and the volunteers are seeing their wives and children dying of want. Under such conditions the Captain General cannot much longer keep the military forces in check, and a rebellion is likely to devastate Havana before the city is captured by the Americans.

Capt. Gen. Blanco admits that the situation is desperate. He recognizes, it is pointed out, his inability to control his troops, goaded by hunger, much longer, and he is reported to have said that he will never leave Havana alive, as he is prepared to take his own life when the outbreak occurs.

Señor Galban Rio, a prominent Spanish merchant, the refugee continues in his statement, had 5,000 bags of flour hidden at Guenlados, a suburb of Havana, and was retailing it to the public, when Gen. Arolas, the Military Governor of Havana, was informed that Señor Galban's trucks had traces of fresh flour upon them. Consequently, he caused the vehicles to be followed, and eventually seized and confiscated all the flour belonging to the merchant, which was distributed among the ravenous soldiers.

Referring to the strength of the Spanish forces, the British subject says there are 120,000 men under arms at Havana, but, he adds, the great majority of them are ready to surrender rather than die of hunger.

In conclusion, the former resident of Havana says he credits the report that the gunners at Morro Castle and at other Spanish batteries were taken from foreign warships, and he says the Consuls, including the British Consul, are strong Spanish sympathizers. Vice Consul Arastegoi, he continues, is a Spaniard by birth and a reporter for La Lucha, the mouthpiece of the Government. Mr. Alexander Gollan, the British Consul, he further remarks, gave a dinner on the Queen's birthday, at which all the guests were Spaniards, and three British subjects, prominent socially and financially at Havana, were, it is alleged, relegated by Mr. Gollan's orders to the forecastle of the Talbot when she left Havana because they were Cuban sympathizers, while all the other passengers received cabin accommodation. The latter included a Spanish officer, Col. Mendez, who was formerly the Censor at Havana.

It is said that, as a result of the energetic protests of the Englishmen to the British Foreign Office and to the Governor of Jamaica, the Talbot will shortly return to Havana with Mr. Gollan's successor.

# MORE CUBAN HORRORS TOLD.

### Ex-Consul Hyatt Says Half the 50,000 Reconcentrados He Fed in Santiago Must Be Dead.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 23.—Pulaski F. Hyatt, formerly United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba, who is now, with the approval of the State Department, in the service of the Red Cross Society and the Cuban Relief Committee, is in Key West awaiting the arrival of a Red Cross steamer which will convey him to Santiago. Mr. Hyatt said to-day:

"So far from being exaggerated, the horrors of the Cuban reconcentration have not been half told. During the month before I began the distribution of relief at Santiago I found three men dead on my doorstep on three separate mornings. Crowds of people used to besiege the Consulate begging for food and struggling to get to the door. Of the starving people about four-fifths were women and children. The men and children were mere skeletons. Of all the men whom I aided there was not one whom I would have had the heart to ask to do the simplest task of labor, for they were hardly able to move, let alone work. The women were not so badly off.

"While I was in charge of the relief work in Eastern Cuba I furnished daily food to 50,000 men, women, and children, most of them in Santiago City. The work was, as you know, broken off suddenly by the orders I received to quit Cuba immediately. Certainly half of my 50,000 people are dead now, and others who had food a few months ago are starving now. When I opened the relief depot hundreds of people were dying every day from starvation, and the death rate now, when even the soldiers lack food, must be appalling. Some of the people whom I fed owned houses and land, yet could raise no money and had nothing to eat."

"How will the Red Cross work be begun?" Mr. Hyatt was asked.

"As soon as we get anywhere near the towns," he replied, "the people will come to us, if they are able to drag themselves, and it will not be a question of finding people to feed, but of getting enough food to supply their needs. The Cubans who survive in the towns must be on the very verge of starvation, and will need food and medical assistance at once, so that it is important we should go with the army. Miss Barton has already left for Santiago with the Red Cross steamer State of Texas, and I shall go as soon as possible. I do not know what duty will be assigned to me. I suppose the Red Cross Society asked for me because of my previous experience in treating large numbers of starving people. I do not know what the Red Cross plans are, and probably the plans cannot be formulated until the troops have cleared the way. What we do know is that there is great destitution among the people of Eastern Cuba, and we shall be obliged to feed many thousands of men, women, and children for a long time. I am still Consul at Santiago de Cuba, and the State Department was very willing to let me return to Cuba, being desirous of having a civilian familiar with the field on the ground.

"Santiago is a yellow fever city and very dirty. Our soldiers will have to use the utmost caution, for the fever is fond of Northern men. It will be remarkable if none of our soldiers is attacked."

### FINE GUNNERY AT HAVANA.

#### A Cruiser Just Missed Being Sunk, Says an Ordnance Expert.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 27.—The officers of a cruiser which arrived from the Havana blockade to-day agree with others in saying that the Reina battery has some excellent gunners. An ordnance expert on a monitor, which vessel was not far away when the battery fired two twelve-inch shells at the cruiser last week, says that the latter would surely have been sunk if the gunner had made allowance for the wind. An officer of the cruiser said to-day:

"We were between four and a half and five miles from the fort, and were just turning. The battery dropped two shells from 75 to 100 yards in front of our bow. The gunner had our range beautifully, and he understood his business. After we started to move out of range we were fired at again."

The monitor's officers were rather disappointed that the fort did not try a shot at them, the monitor being considered by her people to be invulnerable to all Spanish projectiles. The battery, however, apparently did not think it worth while to waste a shell on the monitor.

### HOWELL TO BLOCKADE CUBA.

#### Coast Patrol Ships Ordered to Southern Waters.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—There is no intention of weakening the Havana blockade by the withdrawal of Commodore Watson with his flagship.

To prevent this Secretary Long has ordered Commodore Howell to proceed immediately to the American fleet off Havana to take command of the post vacated by Commodore Watson. Commodore Howell is at present in command of the coast patrol fleet, and he will take the entire fleet with him—that is, all of the larger vessels, to reinforce the blockade of the Cuban coast. He is already on his way south from the New England Coast, and should reach Cuban waters by the end of the week.

# PHIL ROBINSON'S STORY.

### A London Correspondent's Claim to Have Run the Blockade Discounted in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Mr. Phil Robinson, the correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette, who describes the blockade of Havana as a "sham," ran the blockade by way of Washington, and as far as possible, with the aid of the Washington authorities; but in justice to the officers who are maintaining that blockade, it is suggested at the Navy Department that Mr. Robinson's experience may be described as proving that his observations were not well grounded.

Mr. Robinson reached Washington toward the latter part of May, without formal credentials, but with good enough evidence that he was the correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette. Reaching this city just before noon, he was fortunate in securing from Ambassador Pauncefote a circular letter to all diplomatic officers and Consuls of her Majesty, asking that he be courteously treated. He was then introduced to Secretary Long, who requested him to write a statement of what he desired to have done for him. He prepared his statement. It was an extraordinary request made by the correspondent. He requested the Secretary of the Navy to authorize Admiral Sampson or any officer under him to set Mr. Robinson ashore in Cuba anywhere between Matanzas and Havana. He particularly requested, in his verbal statement, that he did not wish to be put ashore in the insurgent lines, as he was anxious to write about the war from the Spanish inside position.

Secretary Long considered the request extraordinary and very remarkable, but he granted it, sent letters to Admiral Sampson and Commodore Remey to authorize them, in their discretion, to extend all proper aid to Mr. Robinson, and the latter left for Key West at the close of the day on which he arrived. He had been expected, so far as Washington was concerned. He could not at once get away from that port. It is not fully known at the Navy Department whether Commodore Remey could not find opportunity to run the blockade on Mr. Robinson's account, or whether he regarded it as improper to do so.

The Navy Department has noticed that Mr. Robinson has said that he was practically a prisoner in Key West, and the authorities were endeavoring to prevent his escape to Cuba. The probability is, it is suggested, that, not finding any immediate opportunity of granting Mr. Robinson's strange and hazardous request to be put on shore from a hostile vessel, he was permitted to try for himself on a neutral vessel, as he particularly explains it was necessary to do to avoid being fired upon.

Mr Robinson's own account of his landing with Mr. Wigham from a dinghy dropped from a British yacht, and the gratification of himself and his companion on reaching shore without injury, is regarded as inconsistent with his attempt to show in another place that it is easy to run the blockade. For naval officers assume that, if there were no hostile vessels in the habit of appearing off the harbors, the vigilance of the coast guards would not be so keen, and there would be no surprise when a stranger came ashore.

If resentment has anything to do with Mr. Robinson's story, Navy Department people are of the opinion that it was not provoked by anything that was done or neglected to be done here. If it is on account of Commodore Remey's refusal to help Mr. Robinson to prove that the blockade was a "sham," it would be gratifying to the department to have him say so, although Commodore Remey is not in danger of being reprimanded for declining to let up the strict closure of Cuban ports in order to help Mr. Robinson to write agreeable descriptions of Spanish affairs in Cuba while the war is on. It may be that some of the naval officers at Key West gave Mr. Robinson the idea that they thought his business foolhardy. If that was the case the opinion was not official, and with unofficial opinions the department has nothing whatever to do.

# McNELL AND HIS WAITERS.

### Another Change in His Restaurant, and Waitresses Now Officiate.

Thomas R. McNell, the proprietor of the restaurant and hotel of Smith & McNell, in Greenwich Street, near Fulton Street, whose waiters struck about six weeks ago, made another change yesterday, and took on a lot of waitresses in the place of the new waiters.

The old men struck because Mr. McNell wanted them to accept a reduction of $2 a week. The reasons he gave for making a reduction was the falling off of trade occasioned by the war and the department stores, which had broken up many small tradesmen in Washington Market who were his customers.

The men who were discharged yesterday to make room for the girls said that they received no notice. At 6 o'clock in the morning a batch of them were told they were discharged and were paid off, and as they walked out a bevy of girls walked in, put on their aprons, and waited on the customers. At 10 o'clock another lot of men were discharged, and their places were taken by more girls. The reason given by Mr. McNell for the new move was the necessity for economizing in all directions. Food was higher, but he could not well charge higher prices to the customers.

The men who were discharged said that Mr. McNell would not save by hiring waitresses. The old men got $11 per week and the new ones who took their places when they struck were paid $9, Mr. McNell telling them they would easily make up the difference by tips. "The girls," one of the discharged men said, "were hired at $7 per week, but a man could do as much work as a girl and a half, and so there was no saving of money by hiring them. As for tips, they were few and far between."

# RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD

## Handball's Reversal of Form in the Tidal Stakes Quite Unexpected.

## ETHELBERT A STAKE WINNER

### He Won in Such Easy Fashion as to Make Kingdon Look Like a Plater—Mrs. Jimmy, a 100 to 1 Shot, Won Maiden Filly Race.

No matter what he may have shown in his previous races, Handball proved himself yesterday to be undeniably a race horse, not so much on account of the horses he beat in the Tidal Stakes as by the manner in which he won. There were many who thought when P. J. Dwyer sold some of his horses recently, and disposed of Sanders among others, that he might much better have sold Handball and retained Sanders, who showed that he was possessed of some speed and could go over a distance. This idea of the outsiders was put to the test yesterday, for Handball and Sanders met in the Tidal Stakes, and, in keeping with its idea of the relative merits of the two horses, the public made Sanders a warm favorite. His new owner, F. V. Alexandre, thought that Handball was the least of the other starters likely to beat him, but there was never any doubt in the minds of the spectators once the flag went down as to who would win, except at the final sixteenth pole, when the overconfidence of Williams almost lost him the race.

Kitefoot was the first to show when the field swung out from the chute at the start of the mile journey, but Sloan took Sanders up to the front at once and led the way around through the back strech and to the head of the stretch. Williams kept Handball comfortably in third or fourth position until the head of the stretch, and then let him go. He was up with Sanders in a moment, and then for an instant the favorite faltered. Williams saw that he had the rest of the field beaten and did not urge Handball any too strongly, and in this manner very nearly lost the race. When Sanders faltered Sloan went right to work on him and had him going again, and before Williams realized it the favorite's nose was again at his throatlatch. He had very little time to get Handball together again, for they were at the sixteenth pole, but a little shaking-up sent Handball along again, and he won easily, though only by a neck. Williams made a bluff at driving him, but that was unnecessary, for he was pounds the better horse of the two, and his victory by a neck might easily have been by two lengths instead.

The other stake race of the day—the Spring—had only two starters, and was nothing more than an exercise gallop for James Galway's Ethelbert. Strangely enough, he beat Kingdon, who has taken the measure of some of the best two-year-olds of the year, in much the same fashion that a stake horse does a selling plater. Kingdon conceded him twelve pounds, but never from the start to the finish did he show that he had the ghost of a chance to win. The colors of the master of Preakness showed in front from the moment the flag went down, and they remained there until at the end Kingdon was beaten in a canter by three lengths. The race was not productive of much speculation, so the fifth, a selling affair for maiden fillies two years old, at five furlongs, was divided and run as two races. Tendresse won the first half and Mrs. Jimmy, a 100-to-1 shot, the other. George Murphy, the leader in the selling race war, bid the winner up to $800, which was $300 over her entered selling price, and secured her from J. J. McCafferty at that figure.

Swiftmas proved to be the best sprinter of the lot in the opening dash, at five furlongs, and in a drive through the stretch with Cleophus, the favorite, managed to win out by a head.

The result of the second race, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile, was welcomed by "Shoes-to-Plates" McCormack and his friends, who went to their limit in the betting ring on Peep o' Day. For a time it looked as if Ortoland was going to make a runaway race of it, but Taral had been nursing Peep o' Day's sped, and at the head of the stretch took command and sent the favorite home an easy winner by two lengths. Mont d'Or ran a fair race, and finished second, a length before Ortoland. Rappahannock, the favorite, won the last race of the day in a drive from Decanter.

### The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages. By subscription of $10 each, with $650 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; penalties and allowances. Five furlongs. Time—1:05 1-5.

1—Swiftmas, Turner's bro. h., 6 years, by Candlemas-Nell, 118 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Murphy)
2—Cleophus, M. F. Dwyer's ch. m., 4, 126, 6 to 5 and 1 to 4.....(Williams)
3—Lady Marian, August Belmont's ch. f., 3, 100, 3 to 1.....(Sims)

Murillo, 108, 60 to 1, (Spencer;) Van Antwerpt, 108, 10 to 1, (Sloan;) Billall, 114, 100 to 1, (O'Connor;) Don Bias, 117, 100 to 1, (Doggett, and Ida J. D., 112, 200 to 1, (Cunningham,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 2-5.

1—Peep o' Day, J. A. McCormack's b. h., 5 years, by Ayrshire-Sunnyside, 119 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Taral)
2—Mont d'Or, Sensation Stable's b. c., 3, 109, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Spencer)
3—Ortoland, W. C. Daly's b. c., 3, 98, 15 to 1.

Leedsville, 105, 2 to 1, (Sloan;) Previous, 118, 6 to 1, (Sims;) Hanwell, 100, 15 to 1, (Songer,) and Bon Ino, 97, 50 to 1, (Blair,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Spring Stakes for two-year-olds. A Sweepstakes of $30 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. Futurity Course. Time—1:11.

1—Ethelbert, James Galway's b. c., by Eathen-Maori, 113 pounds, 8 to 5.....(Sloan)
2—Kingdon, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 125, 11 to 20..(Sims)

Won in a canter by three lengths.

FOURTH RACE.—The Tidal Stakes, a sweepstakes of $100 each, with $1,000 added, of which $400 to second and $200 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 2-5.

1—Handball, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., by Hanover-Keepsake, 122 pounds, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1..(Williams)
2—Sanders, F. V. Alexander's b. c., 122, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Sloan)
3—Boy Orator, Walter Key's b. c., 115, 7 to 1..(Sims)

Kitefoot, 117, 3 to 1, (Taral;) Linstock, 119, 7 to 1, (Murphy,) and Reprisal, 115, 30 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old. Selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Pendresse, James Rowe & Co.'s ch. f., by Kinglike-Pouponne, 103 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Spencer)
2—Anagram, J. W. Colt's ch. f., 109, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Amorita, E. F. Hughes's b. f., 109, 6 to 1..(Penn)

Gaze, 109, 5 to 2, (Pickering;) Lady Onward, 106, 3 to 1, (Sims;) St. Sophia, 103, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Lady Dora, 103, 8 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; half a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 4-5.

1—Mrs. Jimmy, J. J. McCafferty's ch. f., by Goldfinch-Delight, 94 pounds, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1.....(Dean)
2—Miriam Claire, R. C. Doggett's b. f., 97, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Thompson)
3—Avoca, W. Jennings's ch. f., 94, 4 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Full Dress, 94, 5 to 1, (Maher;) Bettie Gray, 97, 5 to 1, (Songer;) Lady Lindsey, 89, 10 to 1, (Hedley;) Lady Sneerwell, 103, 20 to 1, (Lambley;) Incandescent, 94, 4 to 1, (Spencer,) and Anitra, 100, 40 to 1, (Salyers,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter on the turf. Time—2:09 4-5.

1—Rappahannock, F. M. Woods's ch. c., 3 years, by Potomac-Lavina Belle, 96 pounds, 11 to 10 and 2 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Decanter, F. R. Hitchcock's b. c., 102, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Jefferson, Mr. D. Beard's b. g., 106, 15 to 1.....(Collins)

King T., 113, 5 to 1, (Bergen,) and Merlin, 96, 8 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

### The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $600; selling. Five and one-half furlongs.

| Pounds. | | Pounds. |
|---|---|---|
| Alpen ..... 112 | Prince of Wales.... | 102 |
| Strangest ..... 107 | King's Pride..... | 101 |
| Tryshena ..... 102 | Claptrap ..... | 99 |
| Dr. Fitzsimons..... 102 | Diminutive ..... | 94 |

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000. One mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flax Spinner..... | 111 | Squire Abingdon..... | 108 |
| Whistling Con..... | 111 | Fleeting Gold..... | 106 |
| Clonsilla ..... | 111 | Octave ..... | 106 |
| Commercial Traveler. | 111 | | |

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Six and one-half furlongs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Damien.. ..... | 115 | Imperator..... | 108 |
| Ben Ronald. ..... | 113 | Irish Reel.. ..... | 108 |
| Estaca ..... | 111 | Hanlon.. ..... | 105 |
| Orion..... | 108 | Tyrian.. ..... | 95 |
| Tremargo..... | 108 | Prince Auckland... | 95 |
| Burlesque.. ..... | 108 | Gen. Maceo.. ..... | 92 |

FOURTH RACE.—The Surf Stakes, with $1,500, for two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jean Beraud.. ..... | 130 | Fassaic.. ..... | 122 |
| Ahom.. ..... | 130 | Pock Dove.. ..... | 119 |
| Autun n.. ..... | 122 | Lady Lindsey..... | 119 |
| Counsellor Weinberg. | 122 | | |

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-sixteenths.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Previous.. ... ..... | 126 | Howard Mann.. .... | 115 |
| Damien..... | 124 | Poetess.. ..... | 112 |
| George Keene ..... | 122 | Dutch Skater.. ..... | 106 |
| Thomas Cat.. ..... | 117 | X Ray... ..... | 101 |

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap, for four-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-quarters over seven hurdles on the turf.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Forget..... | 157 | Trayant.. ..... | 133 |
| Captain Piersal..... | 147 | Kinvarra. .... ..... | 132 |
| Sir Lawrence.. ..... | 143 | Brown Red.. ..... | 130 |
| Valorous.. .... ..... | 139 | | |

### Spindrift Stakes Handicap.

Handicapper Vosburgh has announced the following weights for the Spindrift Stakes, at a mile and an eighth, to be run on Thursday:

Bowling Brook, 127 pounds; The Huguenot, 126; Mirthful, 124; Sly Fox, 122; Previous, 120; George Keene, 119; Swiftmas, 118; Handball, 115; Mont d'Or, Muto, and Sanders, 112 each; Handsell, 111; Rinaldo, 110; Whistling Con and Danforth, 108 each; Van Antwerpt, 106; L'Alouette, Brownstone, Prince Lee, Acrobat, and Sailor King, 105 each; Gala Day and Blueaway, 104 each; Fugleman, 103; Murillo, 102; Ortoland, 100; Lydian and Scotch Plaid, 98 each; High Priest, 97; Bardella, 95.

### Col. Barnes Sells Some Horses.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—The racing firm of John W. Schorr & Son of Memphis, Tenn., has bought of Col. W. S. Barnes, Melbourne Stud, Lexington, Ky., for $15,000 the following ten yearlings, a majority of which are eligible for the twenty-five-thousand-dollar National Stallion Stakes to be run at Morris Park in the Spring of 1899. This is the biggest private sale of thoroughbreds made so far this season:

Chadbrook, br. c., by Wagner-Indiana, by Lisbon.
Aberdale, ch. c., by Jim Gore-Lady Jack, by Hayden Edwards.
Kildaric, (half brother to Nihilist,) b. c., by Kingston-Nihil, by Hindoo.
Blennerhassett, b. c., by Kantaka-Josephine, by King Alfonso.
Duke of Melbourne, br. c., by Jim Gore-Malva R., by Thunderstorm.
Prince of Jessamine, ch. c., by Prince of Monaco-Aurora IV., by Viator.
Maid of Scandal, br. f., by Jim Gore-Flying Rumor, by Spendthrift.
Royal Roamer, ch. c., by Deceiver-Gypsy Queen, by Rayon d'Or.
Fair American, ch. c., by Fonso-May Ban, by King Ban.
Shilhingburn, b. c., by Farandole-Rannette, by Reform.

# GOOD PRICES FOR HORSES.

### Annual Consignment of Yearlings from Dixiana and Ashland Farms Sold at the Exchange.

The annual consignment of yearlings from the breeding establishments of the late W. H. Forbes, Dixiana, and Ashland Stock Farms was sold at auction at the American Horse Exchange last night. Among those present when the sale began were W. L. Powers, J. E. McDonald, Sydney Paget, I. Dahlman, Tod Sloan, L. Feischmann, Fred Taral, M. F. Dwyer, William Lakeland, Milton Young, James Galway, Charles Reed, and other well-known turfmen.

The consignment from the late Mr. Forbes's Neponset Stud were the first to be led into the ring. These are the get of the great Meddler. Sydney Paget, for W. C. Whitney, got the pick of this lot—a fine-looking colt out of Springtide—for $1,300.

The prices realized, of $250 and over, were:

NEPONSET STUD.

| | |
|---|---|
| B. f., by Medler-Blue Lodge; Kensico Stable ..... | $450 |
| B. f., by Medler-Etarre; W. L. Powers... | 550 |
| B. c., by Medler-Fatima; J. H. Davidson.. | 325 |
| B. c., by Medler-Frolic Grace II.; J. A. Bennett ..... | 800 |
| Ch. c., by Medler-Little Lady II.; Kensico Stable ..... | 900 |
| Ch. c., by Medler-Octavia; C. C. Collingsworth ..... | 400 |
| Ch. f., by Medler-Orizaba; W. L. Powers.. | 400 |
| Ch. f., by Medler-Petrasa; Mr. Watts.. | 600 |
| Ch. c., by Medler-Spring Gun; J. H. Davidson ..... | 1,125 |
| Ch. c., by Medler-Springtide; Sydney Paget. | 1,300 |
| Ch. c., by Medler-Zegri; Mr. Chamblet..... | 1,000 |

ASHLAND FARM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Semper Ira, b. c., by Logic-La Syphide; Mr. Chamblet ..... | 2,000 |

BALGOWAN STUD.

| | |
|---|---|
| B. c., by De Beauvoir-Ace of Hearts; W. H. Clark..... | 650 |
| Ch. c., by De Beauvoir-Thundercloud; S. Paget..... | 400 |
| Ch. f., by De Beauvoir-La Sorella; G. C. Bennett.. ..... | 650 |

DIXIANA FARM.

| | |
|---|---|
| B. c., by Ben Strome-Last Ban; S. Paget.. | 3,000 |
| B. f., by Ben Strome-The Humber; J. W. Colt..... | 250 |
| B. c., by Ben Strome-Pert; G. C. Bennett.. | 250 |
| B. f., by Ben Strome-Prudence; J. H. Watts..... | 500 |
| B. c., by Ben Strome-Acra; W. H. Clark.. | 600 |
| B. f., by Ben Strome-Mary Letcher; Oneck Stable..... | 650 |
| B. f., by Ben Strome-Queen of Trumps; S. Paget..... | 800 |
| Br. f., by Tea Tray-Strychinia; R. T. Wilson, Jr..... | 400 |
| B. f., by Ben Strome-Burgonet; C. Carbonell..... | 225 |
| B. f., by Ben Strome-Dido; W. H. Clark.. | 600 |
| B. c., by Order-Meadowbrook; Mr. Chamblet..... | 400 |

# PILLSBURY STILL AHEAD.

### Nineteenth Round of the Vienna Chess Tournament.

VIENNA, June 27.—This morning the nineteenth round of the International Chess Tournament was played in this city, with the following pairing:

Walbrodt vs. Tarrasch, Burn vs. Schiffers, Trenchard vs. Janowski, Baird vs. Pillsbury, Caro vs. Blackburne, Lipke vs. Showalter, Halprin vs. Marco, Maroczy vs. Steinitz, Alapin vs. Tschigorin, and Schlechter a bye.

The game between Tarrasch and Tschigorin, left unfinished in the seventeenth round on Friday evening, was not concluded yesterday. To-day Janowski beat Trenchard, and Tschigorin defeated Alapin, while the other games were adjourned at 2 o'clock.

In the afternoon and evening session the results of the games adjourned at 2 o'clock were as follows: Walbrodt and Tarrasch drew, Burn and Schiffers also divided honors; Baird, as was expected, lost to Pillsbury; Caro beat Blackburne, Lipke administered defeat to Showalter, Halprin went down before Marco, as did Maroczy before Steinitz. The game between Tarrasch and Tschigorin from the seventeenth round is not decided as yet.

Following are the scores of all the competitors up to date:

| | Won. | Lost. | | Won. | Lost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alapin ... ... | 10½ | 7½ | Pillsbury .. .. | 14 | 4 |
| Baird ... ... | 4 | 14 | Schiffers .. .. | 6½ | 11½ |
| Blackburne .. | 8 | 10 | Schlechter .... | 9½ | 8½ |
| Burn .. ..... | 9½ | 8½ | Showniter .. .. | 7 | 11 |
| Caro ... ..... | 6 | 12 | Steinitz .. .... | 11½ | 6½ |
| Halprin .... .. | 7½ | 10½ | *Tarrasch .... | 13 | 4 |
| Janowski ... .. | 12½ | 5½ | Trenchard .... | 3 | 15 |
| Lipke .... .... | 10 | 8 | *Tschigorin ... | 11 | 6 |
| Marco .. ..... | 8½ | 9½ | Walbrodt .. .. | 8½ | 9½ |
| Maroczy .. .... | 9½ | 8½ | | | |

*Adjourned games.

The twentieth round will be played on Wednesday, in the following order:

Maroczy vs. Marco, Halprin vs. Schlechter, Lipke vs. Blackburne, Caro vs. Pillsbury, Baird vs. Janowski, Trenchard vs. Schiffers, Burn vs. Tarrasch, Walbrodt vs. Alapin, Steinitz vs. Tschigorin, and Showalter a bye.

### Women Golfers at Larchmont.

The first ladies' golf tournament of the season to be played over the Larchmont Yacht Club course took place yesterday. The prize, a fine silver cup, offered by Alfred Marshall, was won by Miss Nellie Keveney in a net score of 103 strokes. Her handicap was six, and her actual record for the eighteen holes 109 strokes. The other contestants, with net scores, are: Mrs. Singer, 108; Miss Morrison, 109; Mrs. Shriver, 115; Miss Baker, 115; Miss M. Keveney, 122. The Misses Towle withdrew. The nine-hole course is 1,844 yards in circuit, and considerably improved over last year.

### Lawn Tennis at Wimbledon.

LONDON, June 27.—In the finals of the ladies' lawn tennis championship at Wimbledon to-day Miss Cooper beat Miss Martin. Messrs. Hobart and Nisbet won the doubles and will now play the champions.

# ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

### Chicago Wins from Brooklyn by Heavy Batting—New York-Cleveland Game Postponed.

### How the Clubs Stand.

| Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati... ..... ..... | 37 | 22 | .627 |
| Boston.... ..... ..... | 36 | 22 | .621 |
| Baltimore.. ..... ..... | 34 | 22 | .607 |
| Cleveland.. ..... ..... | 34 | 22 | .607 |
| Chicago... ..... ..... | 34 | 26 | .567 |
| Pittsburg... ..... ..... | 32 | 26 | .552 |
| New York.. ..... ..... | 28 | 28 | .500 |
| Philadelphia... ..... ..... | 25 | 28 | .472 |
| Brooklyn... ..... ..... | 25 | 33 | .411 |
| Washington... ..... ..... | 23 | 36 | .390 |
| St. Louis..... ..... ..... | 20 | 39 | .339 |
| Louisville.... ..... ..... | 19 | 41 | .317 |

### Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 9; Brooklyn, 4.
Pittsburg, 2; Boston, 0.
Baltimore, 16; St. Louis, 4.
Baltimore, 12; St. Louis, 1.
Washington, 9; Cincinnati, 2.
New York-Cleveland and Philadelphia-Louisville games postponed on account of rain.

### Games To-day.

New York in Cleveland.
Philadelphia in Louisville.
Boston in Pittsburg.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The Orphans hit Stein's pitching hard from the start to-day, while Woods kept Brooklyn's hits well scattered until the game was practically won. The visitors' infield play was very sharp. Score:

| CHICAGO. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ryan, lf... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Everett, 1b. | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Lange, cf... | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Dahlen, ss.. | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| McC'm'k,3b | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Mertes, rf... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Connor, 2b.. | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Donahue, c.. | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 1 |
| Woods, p.... | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Total..... | 9 | 15 | 27 | 10 | 3 |

| BROOKLYN. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Griffin, cf... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Jones, rf.... | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| LaCh'nce,ss | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Sh'kard, lf.. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tucker, 1b.. | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| Hallman, 2b. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Shindle, 3b.. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Ryan, c..... | 1 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| Stein, p..... | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total.... | 4 | 11 | 24 | 15 | 3 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicago ..... | 1 1 4 0 1 0 2 0 .. —9 |
| Brooklyn ..... | 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 1—4 |

Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 7. Two-base hits—Ryan, (Chicago,) Lange, McCormick, Connor, Shindle, Stein. Sacrifice hit—Mertes. Double plays—Connor and Everett, La Chance and Tucker. Struck out—By Woods, 1; by Stein, 4. Bases on balls—Off Woods, 2; off Stein, 3. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant umpire—Mr. Curry.

### Baltimore, 16; St. Louis, 4.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—Baltimore hit the ball hard in both games to-day, making twenty-six base hits. St. Louis played listlessly, making fourteen errors. Score:

FIRST GAME.

| | |
|---|---|
| St. Louis .....1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—4 | |
| Baltimore ..... .....4 3 4 3 0 2 0 0 0—16 | |

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1. Base hits—St. Louis, 9; Baltimore, 9. Errors—St. Louis, 8. Batteries—St. Louis, Taylor, Esper, Gilpatrick, and Clements; Baltimore, Nops and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

SECOND GAME.

| | |
|---|---|
| Baltimore, 12; St. Louis, 1. | |
| St. Louis .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 | |
| Baltimore .....3 0 0 2 2 0 4 0 1—12 | |

Earned runs—Baltimore, 3. Base hits—St. Louis, 8; Baltimore, 17. Errors—St. Louis, 6; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Taylor, Carsey, and Sugden; Baltimore, Hughes and Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

### Washington, 9; Cincinnati, 2.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—The Senators won the third game of the present series from the Cincinnatis to-day by hitting Hawley opportunely. The home team could do nothing with Swaim. It was a listless game. Score:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati ..... .....1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2 | |
| Washington .....2 0 0 0 1 1 4 1 ..—9 | |

Earned runs—Washington, 4; Cincinnati, 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 4; Washington, 13. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Washington, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hawley and Peitz; Washington, Swaim and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

### Pittsburg, 2; Boston, 0.

PITTSBURG, June 

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## THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

THE TIMES not long ago criticised the Democrats in Congress for the feebleness and impotence of their opposition to the Republican policy of colonial expansion. It is the plan of the Administration and its supporters to keep the Philippines. The Democrats, under the leadership of such persons as BAILEY of Texas and with the sanction of BRYAN, content themselves with the mere negative policy of opposition. They make no attempt to point out a better and wiser course with the Philippines. They say we must not annex, and stop there.

Against this criticism The Springfield Republican finds a simple and easy defense:

> "The answer to talk like this, which is very commonly directed against all who oppose the permanent retention of the Philippines, is that it is the business of the opposition to oppose and the business of the Government to govern. The opposition show what ought not to be done, and if they are right the Government should find a way out consistent with the best interests of the country."

Even if Mr. BAILEY and Mr. BRYAN had no other object or interest than the defeat of the expansion policy they would make but a poor fist of it if they acted on the theory that political opposition consists in showing "what ought not to be done." When a great party policy has been determined on by the party in power, and the sentiment favorable to it grows to a volume that threatens speedily to make it the policy of the Nation and the people, nobody pays much attention to the man or the party that cries out "You must not do that." Mere negation awakens slight interest and commands few followers.

But Mr. BAILEY and Mr. BRYAN are the leaders of a great party. It is incumbent upon them not only to oppose and defeat the policies of their opponents, but to hold their party together, to strengthen it by winning recruits, and to make it a triumphant majority party. They might do all this if they would appeal to the country with a Philippines policy wiser and sounder than the policy of annexation with all its risks. Let them suggest a course with regard to those embarrassing islands that men of sense and sound judgment will immediately recognize as pre-eminently wise and safe. Let them take the wind out of the sails of the Republicans by proposing a solution of the Philippines problem that will leave our skirts clear, that will involve no reproach or dishonor for us, that will be no unworthy sequel to DEWEY'S victory, that will free the people of the islands from the misrule of Spain and ourselves from the necessity of abandoning our sacred National traditions. Then, indeed, will they exhibit the qualities of leadership. Here would be something positive and substantial to set over against the Republican determination reached with an imprudent haste that allowed no sufficient scrutiny of the alternative to annexation. Mr. BRYAN and Mr. BAILEY would have a rallying point. They need it. They could invite the convocation of a set of affirmations whose soundness would help them to live down the odious memories of 16 to 1. They need that, too.

What gains can the Democratic Party hope to make on this platform: "Pay no man his due in honest money; annex no islands." The party under the direction of the Bryans and the Baileys has got into a condition of moral and mental pauperism. It adopts the dishonest and fantastic schemes of the Populists with unrestrained enthusiasm. It has not statesmanship and sagacity enough to devise an honorable and safe solution of a problem that confronts the Nation. The Democrats say we must not keep the Philippines. What shall we do with them? Give them back to Spain? Dispose of them by sale or gift to another power? Or turn them over to their own people, unpracticed in the art of government, and of unknown capacity? Dare Mr. BRYAN advocate any one of these three courses? If he is fearful of the effect of such advocacy upon himself and upon his party, why doesn't he propose something he is not afraid of? It appears to us that he doesn't because he can't. It is a pitiful exhibition for a leader and a Colonel.

## FOR GOVERNOR, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

It is an ingenious idea, that of the "independent" Republicans to force on the machine in this State the nomination as Governor of THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Supposing Mr. ROOSEVELT—it is easier to call him by the plain title by which he has won so much genuine liking—to be willing to let his name be so presented, the situation of the machine would be trying in the extreme. Mr. ROOSEVELT, in all essential characteristics, is as antipathetic to Mr. PLATT and his crowd as holy water is said to be to the Prince of Darkness. The Senator knows how to deal with an out-and-out Mugwump, but with a man who insists on being regular only to upset the plans of the regulars, on being a partisan with principles, an office holder with a conscience, and a leader who cannot be "squared," the Senator does not know how to deal. If a movement were started for Mr. ROOSEVELT'S nomination, based on his civil record, on his excellent work in the Legislature, on his just and vigorous conduct of the Civil Service Commission, on his straight and efficient administration as President of the Police Board, with his extraordinary career in the Navy Department thrown in, Mr. PLATT could find ways in plenty to head it off. The record would not appeal to the boys who run his primaries.

But with a movement to nominate ROOSEVELT the soldier, the man who threw aside every advantage the politicians cherish for the privilege of exposing his life in defense of ideas that he had long advocated, Mr. PLATT would be extremely puzzled. Not that the "boys" themselves would value the soldier any higher than the reformer, but they would know how the voters would feel about it. What earthly comfort could they find in trying to urge any candidate within the range of the machine against one whom the people would simply rush to support? Imagine any of the machine's heelers, or even Gov. BLACK, set up against the leader of the desperate charge in the Cuban chaparral.

We do not at present see that anything is likely to come of this suggestion. It is a long time to the convention, but we fear it is to be one still longer to the fall of Havana and the close of the war, and until these take place, or are plainly within sight, we imagine that the dreams of the politicians need not be disturbed by any visions of the Lieutenant Colonel of the Rough Riders. Nothing within their gift or denial would be so tempting to him as the field of service in which he is engaged.

## ARMIES AND GOVERNMENTS.

The condition of Europe repeats and makes timely the warning that was sounded nearly two thousand years ago in Rome against the maintenance of great standing armies. Germany is altogether too much of a military despotism to be politically a modern nation. If the enlightened FREDERICK had lived and reigned, he might have hit upon some peaceful and practicable means of bridging the gap that divides a free country like England from a country in so many respects still despotic as Germany. But no such purpose has ever animated either his father or his son. The amiable old martinet whom his grandson is determined to have recognized as "WILLIAM the Great," if his own reiterations of that ascription can prevail upon history, had no notion whatever of the tendencies of modern political development. His grandson recognizes that tendency only to set himself resolutely against it. To him civil Germany exists for the purpose of supporting the German Army rather than for its own sake. He has just been angering all civilized Germans anew by his declaration that "theatres, schools, and universities" should all be weapons of the monarch. To this list he would undoubtedly like to add the press. If he could have his way the civilization of Germany would be put back beyond the stage to which it attained even in the reign of FREDERICK the Great, to the condition in which it was in the days of the Great Elector, when the nation was a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water for the army.

We see in French politics that the name of a republic does not alter the fact of a military Government. Our London correspondent has just traced the present political dead-lock in France to the fact that the army demands the continuance of the conspiracy which first exiled DREYFUS and then convicted ZOLA. The appearance of the military witnesses in the Zola trial demanding a conviction in the name of the army was only less shameful than the evidence that the courts of justice were tools of the military hierarchy. This fact has appeared even more clearly in the proceedings thus far had in ZOLA'S appeal from his sentence. It is perfectly plain that a Government under which such things can be is not a Government of laws, nor a Government of, by, and for the people. And it is as plainly the effect of the huge armament which France has been forced for now a quarter of a century to maintain.

All this does not justify those among us, like Mr. BAILEY and his colleagues in Congress, who have endeavored to cripple the National defense, and have disabled us from prosecuting promptly to a victorious conclusion a quarrel largely of their own picking. In order to constitute such a threat as the German Army or the French Army constitutes, the American Army would have to consist of a million of men, whereas one-tenth of that number, with a more uniformly efficient organization of the militia, would have been ample for the National defense, as well as for the successful prosecution of the war with Spain. But it is evident how much the aggrandizement of the army which an extensive colonial policy would involve has commended it to professional soldiers, and has even tempted some of them, like Gen. MERRITT, to assume that that "new policy" had actually been adopted. It is noteworthy also how much less dangerous is naval power than military to a peaceful and unhampered political development. British liberties have never been endangered by the fact that Britain had the most powerful fleet in the world. A navy has never been used, and it is hard to see how it ever could be used, to overcome public opinion at home. That is one of the considerations which make it likely that our navy will undergo a larger permanent increase than our army. It is also one of the reasons which indicate that our best relations are likely to be with the powers that are rather maritime than military, and specifically why an excellent understanding should prevail in the Pacific among Great Britain, Japan, and the United States, mutually pledged, or pledged each for itself, to the principle of "the open door."

## FOR NEW YORK TRADE.

The Merchants' Association is extending its organization and its plans for putting the advantages of New York as a place to buy in before the merchants of all parts of the country. Its work is being done with unflagging energy and with skill and ingenuity; but the most striking feature of the case which the association makes for New York is its candor. Every statement that it makes, every circular that it sends out, all the claim it presents, and the arguments it urges are marked by extraordinary moderation and good sense. Undoubtedly the association is engaged in advertising New York, but there are differences in advertising as there are "Deacons and Deacons." The advertising that is mere brag, that sets forth in exaggerated form the merit of the things offered, may succeed once; beyond that it deters instead of attracting. It arouses the spirit expressed by the shrewd Quaker merchant when he said: "If a man inveigles me into a bad bargain once, it is his fault; if he does it again, it is my fault." The advertising of the Merchants' Association is very soundly and very intelligently based on truth and reason. Its purpose is to induce buyers to try New York, and to be so well satisfied with the experiment that they will repeat it.

So far as the broad facts of the case are concerned, the association relies largely on the truth that in all lines "the biggest market is the best market." It naturally offers the greatest variety, and as to price, on the one hand, competition tends to bring it down to the lowest practicable level, and on the other hand, the lower cost of handling large amounts of goods admits of a lower price which still gives a margin of profit. To this must be added the advantage that dealers in a big market generally have in the accumulation of capital and the strict organization of credit which enable them to conduct their business with advantage on a narrower margin than would otherwise be sufficient. In its circular on "Foods, &c.," the association points out that in the development of the grocery trade throughout the country "fancy and foreign groceries are the key to the modern grocer's profit," and it lays down this general rule: "Variety and special grades to win trade, low prices on staples to hold trade." As to the position of New York regarding trade thus conducted, the association says:

> "The American people consume annually from $240,000,000 to $250,000,000 worth of foreign food products. Of these, New York is the prime market for nearly 70 per cent. of the total imports. New York imports 85 per cent. of the coffee, 61 per cent. of the tea, 57 per cent. of the sugar, 64 per cent. of the tobacco, 73 per cent. of the wines, 54 per cent. of the fruits, 90 per cent. of the spices, 86 per cent. of the cocoa, 84 per cent. of the fancy groceries! That is to say, of the profit-earning elements of grocery stocks, it supplied more than twice as much as all other American cities combined."

This is but an example of the kind of work by which the Merchants' Association is seeking to extend the trade of New York. It is excellent work, and it ought to receive the most hearty support. We have no doubt that it will receive such support when its character is once understood, but it is not yet getting it. The general spirit of New York business men is not so quick and alert as that of the like class in what may be called rival cities. Not to put too fine a point on it, it is sluggish, not to say lazy, and, as compared with some others, it is a trifle stupid. Our business men have relied too much and too long on the continuance of the advantages they have so long enjoyed, and which every year with the growth of the country become relatively of less value. It is the mission of the Merchants' Association to arouse them, and every progressive business man in the city should be glad to aid the association in that most important task.

## TO THE COASTS OF SPAIN.

The announcement that we are to strike Spain upon her own coasts is welcome and exhilarating. There is no other place where we can strike her with such terrible effect. Her people read of our victories at Manila or Santiago de Cuba with mortification and are moved to valuable criticisms of their Government. They will be plunged into a terrible panic by the appearance of Commodore WATSON'S fleet on their coasts, now defended by no fleet capable of offering any resistance worth speaking of to such powerful fighting ships as the Iowa and the Oregon.

The accepted theory of war is that you must strike the enemy as hard as you can, as often as you can, and in as many places as you can. Above all, you must strike him where he is least prepared and is most anxious not to be struck. The sending away of CAMARA'S fleet left the coasts of Spain with no defense of note save harbor fortifications, of which only those at Cadiz are formidable. We can do immense damage to her at no great risk.

The effect of one or two devastating attacks on her at home ought to put the Government in a mood to make peace promptly. Certainly the destruction of a few of her coast cities would bring about rioting and uprisings which the Government could not withstand, and any new Government, whether it be Carlist or Republican, would have to make its beginning with a peace policy.

We have adopted the most effective way of compelling an early peace.

## PATRIOTISM VS. GREED.

In many respects the response of the country to the call of the country has been as prompt and as creditable in 1898 as it was in 1861. But there have not been wanting instances in which American citizens have shown themselves desirous only of extracting unusual and exorbitant profits out of the public necessities.

When the story comes to be told in full about the acquisition of ships for the use of the Government it will appear that some owners have been willing to make a sacrifice of their own interests. It will, we hope, appear that most shipowners have shown themselves content with a fair and businesslike profit on the sales. But it will certainly appear that others have extorted the very last dollar that the urgency of the case could induce the agents of the Government to pay. The only recourse against such owners is to widen the area of competition by suspending the laws which forbid the American registry of foreign ships. Undoubtedly this remedy should be at once enforced in such cases as are reported from the Pacific Coast of a "ring" of American shipowners formed to sell their ships at outrageously high prices.

One of the things which seem to call for consideration is the explanation offered for the disgraceful delay, amounting almost to a dead-lock, in the movement of troops from Tampa to Tampa Bay. The explanation is that the owners of the "one-horse" railroad between the two places, finding an amount of business thrown upon it of which they had never dreamed, insisted upon receiving for it the full rate of freight which they had established in view of a pitiful fraction of that business. Of course, the road would have made far more than they ever expected it to make at rates very much lower. But they were not content with this.

In all such cases as this pains should be taken, by legislation if necessary, to show greedy persons that the United States is not remediless against extortion, and to impress upon them the folly of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Naturally the undergraduates of Yale express themselves as amused at Cornell's assertion of the position of champions in a somewhat peculiar way. The Cornell boys have announced their intention of inviting Yale and Harvard to meet them and the other rowing colleges in a general regatta on Saratoga Lake next Summer, and have intimated that if the two great New England universities do not accept the invitation they will be permitted to go and row in dual obscurity at New London. The Yale men laugh at the idea that this would be any punishment to them, for they recall the fact that there was not very much obscurity about their races with Harvard in the old days before they consented to meet the other colleges. This is quite true, and it is also beyond dispute that a renewal of the exclusive Yale-Harvard races at New London would not fail to attract large crowds of spectators. These two universities have enormous bodies of friends, and they have great prestige. It is altogether probable that Cornell, by ignoring Yale and Harvard and confining her contest in rowing to adversaries who have not so great a boating prestige nor so large a body of followers, would lose more by the process than her former antagonists. Yale and Harvard are just as necessary to Cornell as the latter is to them. It is in the latter fact that the pinch is felt. If Yale and Harvard are laboring under the delusion that by rowing exclusively against one another they can again occupy their old position in the sporting world they are grievously mistaken. There is such a thing as public opinion, and though college undergraduates as a rule are not mature enough to appreciate its force, it will make itself felt unmistakably if Yale and Harvard decline to row Cornell. Yale has no business to issue a challenge with a condition which she knows Cornell will not accept. She may challenge, but the choice of the course should be left for future settlement. If Yale and Harvard again row exclusive races they will have to content themselves with the praise of their immediate friends—unless, indeed, Cornell shows a disposition to be unreasonable in making terms.

—The complaint of the "golf kicker" is heard in the land, and it is about the funniest and most contemptible complaint that has ever been heard on an athletic field. It is a complaint against handicapping, and it is generally expressed in a sniveling utterance of the manly words: "Now, that isn't fair." It seems that no handicapping committee exists which can arrange any system to satisfy the "golf kicker." He yearns to win, and he wants his handicap made so large that he cannot possibly lose. As a preliminary to this he never hands in the cards of his low scores, but turns in those recording his high ones. If the Handicap Committee handicaps him strictly according to rule on these scores he "kicks" because his handicap is not bigger than that of some other man who has turned in worse cards than his. The trouble is that many of these fellows never had any experience in athletic contests until they began to play golf. Handicapping is to them an unknown science, and because it puts them on even terms with the good players instead of making it sure that they will win, they go about whining "Oh, that isn't fair." Such men have no business on a field devoted to athletic sport. They ought to stay at home and play penuchle.

—A correspondent of one of our esteemed contemporaries complained that the English flag usually displayed by Americans was incorrect, because it had a red field instead of a blue one. Another correspondent called attention to the fact that the cross on the blue field was the "jack," and added some other interesting remarks about flags in general. He noted that the English man-of-war flag has a white field and that the one with the red field is the merchant flag. He might have noted also that England has a royal standard, which is rarely seen, and a naval reserve flag which has a field of blue, and is carried by the four big ships of the Cunard and White Star lines. He did note that we have a "jack," which consists of the starry blue field of our flag without the stripes, and that it is flown at the bow staff of men-of-war. He should have mentioned also that in pictures it is almost always shown as flying there while the ship is speeding through the waves, whereas the fact is that the "jack" never goes up till the anchor goes down.

## PERSONAL.

—The names of Lieut. W. C. CRUTCHLEY and C. SCOTT SNELL, both Englishmen, are likely to become famous in military works if their plan for rapid cable laying proves to be all that it looks to be. The value of rapid cable laying in war can hardly be overestimated, and it is a value which is more likely to increase than to decrease. In this new plan a cable is to be laid at the rate of a fast cruiser's speed. A grooved wheel on the ship's taffrail is driven by a motor and pays the cable out over the stern. Forward of this wheel is a wide drum, over which the cable passes on its way from the hold. In conjunction with the drum is maintained 2,000 feet of cable under constant tension. The idea of a cable running out at twenty knots is rather startling, but experts are said to be of opinion that this could be accomplished. The inventors have devised an apparatus for keeping it under control and completely stowing 2,000 cubic feet of cable. It is called the "Cable Accumulator," and is a small unit system of carrying the cable, which consists in placing the cable on board in drums of forty knots' capacity, and arranging them in columns, from which the cable is drawn off alternately; an automatic traveler to receive the cable as it leaves the drum, and finally a controlling system, whereby an officer located in a chart room keeps the attendant at the ejecting engine aware of the needed paying-out speed. The idea of the inventors is that the officer on board a ship can induce currents in the cable without making actual metallic contact with it. When the ship is right over the cable messages can be sent along the wires, although there are no connections between the cable on the floor of the ocean and the instruments on deck. Recent experiments have shown that this can be done. There is no doubt whatever that the successful operation of such a rapid system would simplify some of the problems which now confront cable layers.

—It is announced that the body of Mrs. GLADSTONE shall repose, when the time comes, beside that of her famous husband in Westminster Abbey. This recalls the interesting fact that, outside of the Percy of Northumberland family, who are entitled to be buried in their private vault in Westminster Abbey, only two other ladies in the present century have been buried there. These were Lady PALMERSTON and Lady AUGUSTA STANLEY. When Mr. BROWNING was buried in the Abbey, in 1889, his son requested the reinterment of Mrs. BROWNING also in her husband's grave. Dean BRADLEY gave his consent, but on reconsideration Mr. R. BARRETT BROWNING and the family withdrew the application.

## SHAKESPEARE MISQUOTED.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

It is curious how sometimes the best-known sentences of Shakespeare and other writers are misquoted. I have often noticed that the actor who has many times played the part of Macbeth will make two errors in the last lines that Macbeth utters. This occurred when I saw a presentation of the play last season in New York, and I have had amusing discussions with my actor and literary friends on the rightful wording of these lines. Almost invariably they would read them as "he who" instead of "him that."

In the personal column of this day's TIMES, commenting on the severe style of London musical critics, the writer ends by saying: "He is found to have every note in his drama, and like Macbeth, to cry 'Damned be he who first cries "Hold, enough!"'"

I am bound to have every note in Shakespeare, and have yet to find an edition that gives authority for this reading; it should be, "Damned be him that first cries, 'Hold, enough!'" SIDNEY WOOLLETT.

Newport, R. I., June 25, 1898.

## THE PHILIPPINES PROBLEM.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

5. Conjoint American and European arbitration, (convention,) with, however, certain fundamental provisos pre-established as bases by the party in possession.

I am in accord with your view—that of the four plans outlined in your editorial. The third, the "native government plan," is to be chosen in preference to either of the others. The only other one that might suggest itself as a plausible alternative is the fourth—"keep them." But we think that this alternative will eventually be rejected by the wise and thoughtful sense of the American Government and people, (whatever may be the flush of natural sentiment just now,) as involving, in all likelihood, results generally condemned by historical experience. (For we hold that the conservative sense, however imperfectly expressed, deserves and demands the most careful consideration, in view of the issues involved, and especially as the conservative sense is really aligned to the motives with which we commenced the war.) And, if so rejected, and the other two plans are rejected for other but sufficient reasons, the "problem" before us is simply to ascertain and adopt the means most efficient, consistently with our interests and honor, and with the widest benefit to all parties concerned, to divest ourselves of the perils, costs, and responsibilities attending a permanent retention, or, at any rate, of an exclusive assumption of such. In other words, if we do not think it expedient to keep the Philippines, we are simply required to find out a way of honorable escape from that undivided responsibility without derogation to ourselves or injury to others.

Such a recourse, it seems to us, might be found by a convention of our Government with the leading Governments of Europe, (which are not and can not be entirely unconcerned,) with the primary stipulations established by us: First—That Spain shall not enter into the convention, and, second, that those islands shall not be remitted to the rule of Spain. Secondary provisos would be to secure freedom of trade and coaling stations there. It would be the mutual understanding that the Philippines shall be or become independent. This seems to me to follow from a consideration of the impossibility of any satisfactory partition of the islands. The point suggested is that inasmuch as we could neither satisfactorily remit the islands to Spain, nor give nor sell them to any one European power (so far as appears) without involving the European powers in possible and probable complications, (for which we could not deny that we were in some measure responsible,) and further that as our permanent retention of them, or even a long-continued protectorate over them, would entail large costs in the present and a probable radical change of our policy in the future, and, in fine, be a probable source of weakness rather than of strength, the question might, without derogation to our interests or honor, be remanded to the general consideration of the leading European powers conjointly with our own.

This conception would contemplate the "native government plan," but with the modification that instead of a protectorial responsibility limited solely to our own Government, the responsibility for the establishment of an orderly and beneficent Government in the Philippines would be participated in by the leading European powers conjointly with ourselves, and the work would be participated in as well, which latter is a point not to be ignored. In that case—that is, in case of such a participation—we could not be accused of offering a ground for the jealousies of the European powers.

The leading point is that if we do not desire to, or do not consider it a wise policy to keep the Philippines, and can at the same time secure the main factors of freedom and good government to the peoples concerned, (which is the bone and basis of our justifiable warfare, and which, if we depart from, we shall incur the just censure of nations,) it is, it seems to me, to say the least, immaterial that we should seek to exercise an exclusive protection or control in the premises. Indeed, it is illogical, because if we want to get rid of the islands we ought to see that it is a part of our desire that we should minimize our control and work therein. If we do not want the islands, it would be a mere matter of false pride to insist upon our exclusive dictation in regard to them. D. M. REDFIELD.

New Haven, Conn., June 25, 1898.

## MOLASSES.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I have always had a strong weakness for molasses, and many of my family have inherited a like infirmity. I use it with oatmeal and other breakfast cereals with pleasure and benefit to health. I also like bread and molasses, which may not be a high taste, but it is true, nevertheless. For the last year or so we have been unable to get any decent molasses at groceries in this city. They keep only glucose syrup, which they sell for New Orleans molasses. It is miserable stuff, deficient in body and in saccharine strength; for which, thanks to the Sugar Trust and its contemptible annex, the Glucose Trust. The manufacture of this abomination should be prohibited by law. This was attempted by the present Congress, but the trust and other protectionists were too strong.

It is to be hoped that in the not distant future United States Senators may be elected directly by the people. Then this and many other abuses will be abolished. Now all that a mercenary politician has to do to be a Senator is to buy State legislators enough to elect him. If Senators were elected directly by the people, none of those now in office from the States of New York and New Jersey or from Havemeyer could expect to be re-elected, and probably would not try to be. It is said that "for every wrong there is a remedy." In this case there are two great wrongs: one to the producers in the South, who are prevented by undue and unlawful competition from selling their goods; the other to some millions of people in the Northern, Eastern, and Western States who are willing and anxious to buy, but are prevented by the same malign influences. It was stated recently that there were many millions of gallons of molasses in the States of Louisiana and Texas which could not be sold owing to the competition of this miserable glucose, which is made mainly of damaged or rotten corn. The planters, it is stated, have tried hard to utilize it for fuel, but with poor success.

N. O. MOLASSES.

Newark, N. J., June 24, 1898.

### Urges a Boycott of Germany.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

"Kissing goes by favor." The Germans are furious at us for presuming to settle our own affairs in our own patient, honest way. German papers abuse us regularly. The official paper of Dresden, the Anzeiger, has no weight in the empire, but regularly prints articles ridiculing us. It might be well to unofficially leave Dresden out of our travel routes, and refuse to be "the stranger within her gates." Her other papers are equally vituperative. Boycott her.

MANHATTAN.

Dresden, June 14, 1898.

## A BAND FOR THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

It would be difficult to exaggerate the inspiring and cheering effect of a good military band. It varies the monotony of camp life; it enlivens a long march, and is the voice which most happily expresses the spirit of a regiment.

Many regiments at Chickamauga have bands, but the Twelfth New York Volunteers is not so fortunate. Would it not be a graceful and kindly deed on the part of their fellow-citizens of New York to give an excellent band to this regiment?

The Sons of the Revolution have presented instruments for the fife and drum corps. The cost of instruments for a band of twenty-two pieces would not be great, but the extra pay needed to secure good musicians for a year, requires a fund of about $2,000.

During active service the members of the band assist the hospital corps.

Subscriptions for this purpose will be gladly received by any member of the following committee:

Mrs. SETH LOW,
Mrs. R. FULTON CUTTING,
Miss GEORGINA SCHUYLER,
Mrs. LORILLARD SPENCER,
Mrs. T. J. OAKLEY RHINELANDER,
Mr. RUDOLPH E. SCHIRMER,
Treasurer, 35 Union Square, New York.
Miss ELEANOR JAY SCHIEFFELIN,
Secretary, 242 East Fifteenth Street,
Stuyvesant Square, New York.

New York, June 27, 1898.

## NUGGETS.

### An Evidence.

"I believe he thinks more of her money than he does of her."

"Yes. He always had such good taste."—Detroit Free Press.

### Depends Upon Patients.

Bill—Is your neighborhood a quiet one?

Jill—No; can't say that it is. There are three "painless" dentists on our block.—Yonkers Statesman.

### His Excuse.

"Does your husband really say that it is not proper for a man to wear his bicycle suit to church?"

"Yes; that is his excuse for staying away."—Indianapolis Journal.

### Confidence Game on the Boy.

Mr. Tucker—Tommy, you know I generally give you a dollar to spend for firecrackers and torpedoes on the Fourth. Suppose, now, this year you devote half of it to the relief fund for the families of the soldiers who have gone to the war. It will do a great deal more good in that way than to spend it for something that merely makes a noise.

Tommy (with some reluctance)—All right, I'll let half of it go for that.

Mr. Tucker—You're a good boy, Tommy, and I shall not let you outdo me in this glorious work. I'll devote the other half to the same purpose.—Chicago Tribune.

## STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER.

DEAD AT FIFTY-FOUR.

Few can remember, now perhaps a score,
How we would gather when the war was o'er,
With eyes which swam, with hearts which inward burn,
To see our ragged regiments return.
Some may still see, but now, alas, how few!
A wounded boy, in faded coat of blue,
Who wearily trod beneath that Summer sun.
He gladly halted, leaning on his gun,
Like some antique ideal did he stand,
Or silent picture from Velasquez's hand.
But as a friend with cheers called out his name,
There leaped to his pale cheek a fiery, blood-red flame.
Duty was easy, but not yet was Fame!
Later, when work so nobly filled his life,
He could not quite forget the days of drum and fife.
He loved the soldier's calling, and would stride
His gallant steed, which he so well could ride;
And on parade, in brilliant harness mailed,
Before his lofty port all other warriors paled.
He never shunned his serious work to do,
But kept all trusts inviolate and true.
His virtues, like his features, were antique;
Not his to curry favor or to seek
Those gauds which men call honors; but all knew
His hand was honest and his heart was true.
A faithful citizen of modest speech,
An honest purpose, which no bribes could reach.
His day was all too short, for needed here
Are men whose lives ennoble, help, and cheer.
Life found him ready, and Death found him meek;
To reach his equal we have far to seek.
Not glittering pleasure's too seductive rôle
Could dim the innate hero in his soul.

Now, gallant Twelfth, bear your commander on.
His shield has found him, and his spurs are won.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

# MODERN BULLET WOUNDS

## Effect of Mauser and Lee Rifle Fire in the First Land Skirmishes in Cuba.

## STATEMENT BY DR. O. DUCKER

### Injuries of a Wounded Marine and Two Dead Spaniards at the Battle of Cusco Mountain Technically Described.

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OFF MARINE CAMP, GUANTANAMO BAY, Cuba, June 20.—Ever since the introduction of the modern high-power, small calibre rifle among the armies of the world there has been intense interest in the medical profession as well as among laymen to know the effect of the new arm in the character of the wounds it would inflict and the proportion of mortality to wounded.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Orlando Ducker of the American Medical Association, who accompanied the Dauntless on her last trip to Guantanamo Bay, the Associated Press is able to give a brief expert statement regarding the wounds inflicted by the Mausers and Lee rifles in the first land skirmishes of the Cuban war. Dr. Ducker is in Cuba to study the practical aspects of battlefield surgery, as well as tropical diseases and their treatment in the army of invasion. To insure the accuracy of the medical statements made, his report is given in his own words as follows:

"The effectiveness of rifles of small calibre, but of great initial velocity, like the Krag-Jorgenson or Mauser, for instance, should be regarded as settled, if we accept the results of the battle of Cusco Mountain on June 14. One of our soldiers received a flesh wound in the left arm at a distance of 200 yards. The ball struck just below the elbow as the arm was being extended, (semi-flexed.) The wound at the entrance was no larger than the bullet, but the exit was a terrible laceration; so great, in fact, that it was supposed until a minute examination had been made, that an explosive bullet had been used.

"Of the Spanish soldiers examined, one had sustained a comminuted fracture of the fifth and sixth ribs at the anterior curvature. The soldier was evidently stooping and running when struck by the fatal bullet, the ball entering the back, below the tenth rib and running upward, striking the inner side of the sixth and the outer side of the fifth rib, shattering them for the space of two inches.

"The second was a negro Spanish guerrilla, with the usual thick negro skull. The wound at entrance was near the middle of the left parietal bone, tearing away the outer table for a quarter of an inch around it, but leaving the inner table intact, except the clean-cut hole, the size of the bullet. The bullet passed out through the right orbit, tearing away half of the floor and all of the inner wall. A complete longitudinal fracture of the skull, extending from the ciliary ridge of the right side to the occipital suture on the same side, passing one inch above the wound at entrance.

"The third Spaniard was one of the 'regulars,' judging from his uniform, and a young man about twenty-two years old. He was evidently stooping forward and facing our troops, as the ball entered the right frontal bone two inches anterior to the parietal suture and two and a half inches above the temporal articulation, traversing the brain longitudinally, passing out through the right side of the occipital bone, on a line of and midway between the mastoid process and occipital protuberance. The wound at exit was irregular in shape, but one by seven-eighths of an inch in size, damaging alike both the inner and outer table of the skull.

"The wound at entrance was clean cut and the size of the bullet so far as the inner table was involved, but along the lower margin, extending three-quarters of an inch on either side and one inch below the entrance to the outer table was torn completely away, as though it had been excavated by a chisel. A complete longitudinal fracture, extending from the roof of the right orbit through the frontal bone, passing half an inch above the wound at entrance to two-thirds the distance of the right parietal, the other extending downward and outward to the middle and posterior margin of the bone. In both cases of wounds of the skull the longitudinal fracture did not communicate with the wound at entrance or exit. In both cases the fracture was parallel to the course of the ball and complete. A thin-bladed knife was passed through the fractures. The shooting was from 600 to 800 yards and the fractures along the line of great pressure.

"Whether a ball passing through the head from side to side will cause a fracture at a right angle to the long diameter of the head or not, further investigation will demonstrate. The bursting of the skull is no doubt due to the great velocity of the ball through the brain substance, giving not sufficient time for cell compression. Another fact yet remains to be proved—whether the mortality is greater from the use of the modern or the old-style rifles. In the case of our own troops the fatality was greater to the proportion of wounded than formerly. However, that will require further demonstration, as the results of the 14th may have been purely accidental as to fatalities.

"There is yet no means of ascertaining the proportion of wounded to the number killed of the Spanish troops during the engagement referred to, but it might be safely assumed that in the case of the Spanish the mortality was also larger than normal. The topography of the region where the fight occurred and the evidently scanty means of transportation at hand make it unlikely that the Spaniards could have removed all their wounded, had there been a great number of them. As a matter of fact, however, not a single wounded Spaniard has been found."

## CLASS DAY AT YALE.

### Exercises of the Senior Class Held in Battell Chapel.

NEW HAVEN, June 27.—The class-day exercises of the academic department of Yale University were held to-day. A large throng of graduates who are here to attend the various class reunions were present, and also the relatives and friends of the graduating class.

The presentation exercises of the senior class were held in the forenoon in Battell Chapel. The class poem was read by Forsyth Wickes of New York City, and the class oration was delivered by Samuel Eliot Bassett of Wilton, Conn., who heads the class in scholarship rank. Both were worthy efforts and were well received.

The class histories were read in the afternoon in the great oblong that had been erected on the campus. The class occupied the inclosure, and the visitors the raised seats. After the histories were read the long clay pipes were passed around, each member of the class taking a whiff or two of the calumet. The historians were Jewett Hamilton Scranton of Madison, Conn., Frank Atkins Lord of Moorehead, Minn., Philip W. Hamil of Chicago, Julian Starkweather Mason of Chicago, and Arthur Douglas Baldwin, Hawaiian Islands.

After the exercises in the oblong, the class proceeded to plant the class ivy. The Ivy Committee consisted of Charles Edward Ives, Danbury, Conn.; Herbert Budington Wilcox, Summit, N. J., and Julian S. Mason, Chicago.

### Yale's Law School's Exercises.

NEW HAVEN, June 27.—The exercises of the seventy-fourth anniversary of the Law Department of Yale University were held this afternoon. The address to the graduating class was delivered by the Hon. Charles Andrews, LL.D., ex-Chief Justice of the New York Court of Appeals. His theme was the "Influence of America on Jurisprudence," and his treatment of it was very largely historical.

## ENVELOPE TRUST SUED.

Justice Bookstaver, with a jury, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, commenced the trial of an action brought by Charles J. Cohen, an envelope manufacturer, against the Envelope Trust, to recover $11,000 for an alleged breach of contract.

The plaintiff claims that he was induced by the trust to join in with it, and keep up the price of envelopes to that agreed upon by the syndicate. In consideration for his co-operation he was to receive a bonus of 10 cents per 1,000 envelopes if his sales did not average 250,000 a day. He claims that he did all in his power to sell envelopes to persons who were not connected with the trust at the prices agreed on, but avers that after some time the defendant broke its agreement and refused to pay him the bonus promised. The case was continued.

# MUSIC TEACHERS ADJOURN

## Twentieth Convention of the National Association Brought to an End Last Night.

## ELECTED NEW OFFICERS

**Cincinnati Decided Upon as the Next Meeting Place—An Excellent Symposium on Harmony—Antiquated Fallacies Condemned.**

The last day's proceedings of the Music Teachers' National Association were opened in the auditorium of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday morning by Mme. A. Pupin with a lecture on, and a demonstration of, the advantages and possibilities of the piano keyboard invented by Paul von Janko, a Hungarian nobleman, with illustrations from Liszt, Chopin, and other masters. A "Symposium on Harmony" followed, the first address being by Ferdinand Dunkley, Master of Music in St. Agnes's School, Albany, on "Practical Harmony Teaching." After speaking of the teacher's trials and tribulations, Mr. Dunkley said: "We must make a stand against some of the antiquated fallacies by which our art is hindered in its progress. A successful warfare has of late years been carried on by some of our piano teachers against the étude superstition, and we are not nearly so convinced as we used to be that pianistic salvation depends upon our faith in Czerny, Cramer, and Clementi. Let us make a similar war against the superstition that the figured bass and five species of counterpoint are the essential means by which we may make musicians of our pupils. Can anything be more illogical than the supposition that the study of the five species of counterpoint will help progress in harmony? The study of harmony from the very beginning must be creative. Pupils should learn not so much what they must do, but what they can do. Invariably an intense and undying interest will be excited as soon as they begin to make their own little combinations of chords that sound well; they experience a rudimentary form of the delight that a composer feels in the composition of his works."

To make his meaning clear, Mr. Dunkley outlined a course of lessons he is in the habit of giving, and played a melody composed by some of his pupils.

Dr. Hugh Clark of Philadelphia, who followed, said he would consider a means of teaching harmony, after not any theory of harmony making a distinct discrimination between the two. He spoke in part as follows: "A theory of harmony may be physical—that is, based on the ascertained laws of sound. Such a theory undoubtedly has its place, but only in the material aspect of music. On the other hand, a theory of harmony may be psychological—that is, based on the laws of mind. If such a theory could be formulated, it would be of inestimable value, could it be proved. But such is the intangible nature of music—the most perfect of the fine arts—that the most elementary principles of such a theory are not as yet forthcoming in such shape as to compel universal acceptance. Musicians all know that the mass of rules, prescriptions, and proscriptions that make up the body of what we may call 'the art of composition' were not arrived at by scientific deductions or inductions, but were arrived at empirically as the result of centuries of experiment. If it be admitted that the art of composition has grown up in this way, it seems to me that the first duty incumbent on the teacher of the art of composition is to arrange, if possible, this mass of prescriptions in such order and sequence that their acquisition by the student may be facilitated, and that their mutual dependence may be shown to be logical and necessary."

**Mr. Pratt's Address.**

Silas G. Pratt of New York, who spoke on the "Practical Application of Harmony to the Study of the Piano," said that too much technique makes musical mechanics, not artists. The pupil who has conquered the scales and arpeggios and makes these a daily exercise of ten minutes, who has mastered Czerny's velocities, Heller's equivalent, Cramer's two books, and Kullak's octave studies needs only selections from Chopin's etudes, and will find in them and the literature of the masters—Beethoven, Bach, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Chopin, Liszt, and Rubinstein—all the technical studies necessary. "Piano composition today," he said, "makes such enormous demands on mind and muscle that, instead of creating additional difficulties to waste our time or strength, we should exert ourselves to simplify the methods of study, so that we may economize in time and strength and nervous energy. Leschetizky has said very truly that three-fourths of the difficulties in piano playing are in the mind. It is lack of brains, and not lack of technique; lack of mental comprehension, instead of muscular agility."

George C. Gow of the Vassar College Conservatory was to have concluded the symposium with an address on "Methods of Teaching Theory," but the allotted time had been consumed by the others and he did not speak.

The convention ended the morning session with a business meeting, to receive and act upon suggestions from the Council of Delegates. Among these was a recommendation that the constitution be changed so as to provide for an Honorary President and a Vice President-at-Large; and also that the Council of Delegates should hold a mid-winter meeting in this city. These suggestions were adopted, as was also one that the next convention be held in Cincinnati, at a date yet to be determined.

**Officers Elected.**

Officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows: Honorary President—Horatio W. Parker, Professor of Music at Yale University; President—Arnold J. Gantvoort, College of Music, Cincinnati; Vice President-at-Large—Carl G. Schmidt, Morristown, N. J.; Secretary—G. C. Gow, Vassar College; Treasurer—Frederic A. Fowler, New Haven; Executive Committee—E. W. Glover, Cincinnati; Walter Henry Hall, New York City; Miss Bertha Baur, Cincinnati, and Louis Ehrgott, Cincinnati; Programme Committee—Frank Van der Stucken, Cincinnati; William Edward Mulligan, New York City; Miss M. Fay-Peirce, New York City, and Bush W. Foley, Cincinnati.

**Afternoon and Evening Sessions.**

The afternoon session in the auditorium was devoted to a concert, while in the Colonial Room, at 4:30 o'clock, Dr. F. E. Miller read a technical paper on "Personal Observation in Diagnosing and Treating Voice Failure." The concert began with selections from Tschaikowsky, Bach, Boccherini, and Rameau, by the Richard Arnold String Sextet. Then Max Heinrich gave a song recital, which included numbers from Schubert, Brahms, and Schumann. The New York Ladies' Trio Club—Dora V. Becker, violin; Flavie Van Den Hende, 'cello, and Mabel Phipps, piano—brought the concert to a conclusion, with selections from Godard, Foote, and Rubinstein.

In the evening the Oratorio Society of Brooklyn, in the presence of a large audience, rendered the oratorio of St. Paul. Walter Henry Hall was the conductor, and the solo artists were Charlotte Walker, soprano; Edith J. Miller, contralto; W. Theodore Van Yorx, tenor, and Joseph S. Baernstein, basso.

## CLEVELAND SEWER BONDS SOLD.

**Premium of Nearly 3-8 Per Cent. Offered for $240,000 Worth.**

CLEVELAND, June 27.—To-day's sale of $240,000 worth of intersecting sewer bonds by the city showed that the war has little effect upon the bond market so far as it relates to Cleveland bonds. Brokers evidently consider them as good as gold, and the result is that goodly premiums are offered. Not a little comment was caused among the representatives of the bond buyers at the stiff prices offered, and it was freely predicted that Cleveland 4s would at a not very distant date sell at a sufficient premium to bring the interest down to 3 per cent.

The premium offered for to-day's block of bonds amounts to nearly ¾ per cent. There were eight bidders, including Whann & Schlissinger and Blake Brothers & Co., New York. Whann & Schlissinger were declared the highest bidders, bidding $270,086, and the bonds were awarded to them.

**Sons of Veterans' Convention.**

PEEKSKILL, June 27.—Tre fifteenth annual convention of the New York State Division, Sons of Veterans, will be opened here to-morrow morning, and will continue three days. To-morrow night the annual parade will take place.

## LONDON DOCTOR ON TRIAL.

**W. Mansel Collins Accused of Causing Mrs. Emily E. Uzielli's Death by Malpractice.**

LONDON, June 27.—At the Old Bailey to-day, W. Mansel Collins, an unregistered doctor, was placed on trial charged with causing the death of Mrs. Emily Edith Uzielli, a society favorite who had many intimate friends among the members of the American colony here, by an illegal operation.

Mrs. Emily Edith Uzielli, who was a friend of the Princess of Pless, Mrs. Adrian Hope, and others, died of peritonitis on March 26 of the present year. Her husband, a millionaire stock broker who made his fortune in South African securities, became suspicious and called in another doctor, who refused to furnish a certificate of her death. At the post-mortem examination a doctor pronounced her death to have been caused by an illegal operation, and Collins was eventually arrested and charged with the crime. He formerly occupied a high social position as Surgeon of the Royal Horse Guards, but was convicted in 1892 of forging the name of a Capt. Selwyn for £1,500.

At the time of Mrs. Uzielli's death the authorities of Scotland Yard were quoted as saying that practices such as Collins was charged with prevail to an appalling extent among the smartest people. The late Mrs. Uzielli had houses at Newmarket and at Buckingham Gate, and entertained lavishly and with the greatest taste.

## NEW CABINET IN FRANCE.

**M. Henri Brisson Succeeds in Gathering Some Noted Men—Delcasse Foreign Minister.**

PARIS, June 27.—After the successive failures of M. Ribot, M. Sarrien, and M. Peytral to form a Cabinet to succeed the retiring Ministry of M. Meline, it is announced that M. Henri Brisson has formed a Cabinet, with the following distribution of portfolios:

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior—M. HENRI BRISSON.

Minister of Finance—M. PAUL PEYTRAL.

Minister of Education—M. LEON BOURGEOIS.

Minister of Justice—M. FERDINAND SARRIEN.

Minister of War—M. GODEFROY CAVAIGNAC.

Minister of Marine—M. EDOUARD SIMON LOCKROY.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. THEOPHILE DELCASSE.

Minister of the Colonies—M. GEORGES TROUILLOT.

Minister of Commerce—M. EMILE MARUEJOULS.

Minister of Agriculture—M. ALBERT VIGER.

## GALICIAN TOWNS SACKED.

**Peasants Attack Alt-Sandec and Neu-Sandec and Are Dispersed by Cavalry.**

VIENNA, June 27.—Dispatches received here from Lemberg, capital of Galicia, say the rioting peasants pillaged Alt-Sandec for several hours on Saturday evening. The houses and stores in the Ring Square were plundered and then destroyed, their contents being removed in vans, which were in waiting, to the country.

An organized attack was also made upon Neu-Sandec six miles from Alt-Sandec, but the cavalry dispersed the peasants after a hand-to-hand fight, and subsequently the infantry surrounded the town. The peasants, however, sacked many of the Jewish houses in the suburbs, and set fire to several buildings. Troops have been dispatched to Przemyel, fifty-one miles west of Lemberg, where disturbances are threatened. Przemysl has over 15,000 inhabitants.

## EARTHQUAKE FELT IN ROME.

ROME, June 28.—A strong earthquake shock was felt here at 12:30 A. M. to-day.

## FRENCH DUTIES ON WHEAT.

PARIS, June 27.—M. Vigor, who is regarded as certain to be Minister of Agriculture in the next French Ministry, declares he is uncompromisingly in favor of the re-establishment of the duties on wheat.

## FIRE IN RIASAN, RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 27.—A disastrous fire has occurred at Riasan, capital of the Government of that name, situated 110 miles by rail southeast of Moscow.

Much of the town, which has a population of over 30,000, has been destroyed, and the loss is estimated at several million rubles.

## GERMAN ELECTION RETURNS.

BERLIN, June 27.—Among the successful candidates to the Reichstag on the reballoting yesterday was Dr. Stoecker, the former Court Chaplain, who was elected to represent Siegen, Prussian Westphalia.

In the Rostock District of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Dr. Theodore Barth, the Freisinnige leader, was defeated by a Socialist, Herr Herzfeld.

The City of Munich, Bavaria, which has hitherto been represented by Socialists, has returned National Liberals on the reballots.

## DU MAURIER—BARRYMORE.

**Son of the Author Engaged to Wed the American Actress.**

LONDON, June 27.—The Evening News this afternoon announces the betrothal of Mr. Gerald du Maurier, son of the late author of "Trilby," to Miss Ethel Barrymore, the American actress, who some time ago was understood to be engaged to Mr. Laurence Irving, son of Sir Henry Irving. Young Mr. du Maurier, in May, 1897, was said to be engaged to Miss Marguerite Silva. They both made their American début in 1896 as members of Mr. Beerbohm Tree's company. Gerald du Maurier was Zou-Zou in the London production of "Trilby." He is about thirty years of age. Miss Barrymore is a niece of John Drew and a daughter of Maurice Barrymore.

**German Officials and Socialism.**

BERLIN, June 27.—The Imperial Postmaster General, Lieut. Gen. von Podbielski, has issued an order to the Postal Department prohibiting the employes from taking part in Socialist agitation, especially at public meetings, and pointing out that such conduct is in violation of their official oath.

**Dervishes Hold Shabluka.**

LONDON, June 28.—The Cairo correspondent of The Morning Post denies the report that the dervishes had abandoned their position at Shabluka, on the Nile, north of Khartoum, below and near the sixth cataract.

**Bishop of Green Bay in Rome.**

ROME, June 27.—The Pope to-day received in audience the Right Rev. Sebastian Messmer, Bishop of Green Bay, Wis.

## PRESIDENT ANDREWS WILLING.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Mayor Harrison today received a third and final assurance from President Andrews of Brown University that he will accept the Superintendency of Chicago's public schools if the Board of Education elects him to the position. The Mayor received the following telegram this afternoon:

Boston, June 27, 1898.

Mayor Harrison, Chicago:
Prof. Andrews desires me to say to you that he will accept if elected. W. R. HARPER.

The question of electing a successor to Superintendent Lane comes up under the rules of the Board of Education Wednesday night, at the last meeting of the retiring board. Seven of the members retire and they are all anxious to have the Superintendent and all other officers elected before they retire. Mayor Harrison's friends on the board want the elections postponed to give the new members a chance. The principal fight at the meeting consequently will be on the question of election or postponement of the election. If the Mayor's friends fail to carry a motion to postpone they will vote solidly for Dr. Andrews, as against Superintendent Lane.

# TO REOPEN CAMP BLACK

## Preparations There to Accommodate the Troops of the Second Call.

## MEN AT WORK ON THE PLAINS

**The Recruits for the Seventy-first Regiment Are Also to Go There—Plans for Laying Out the Camp.**

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., June 27.—The work of filling up the regiments now in the field to the full standard having been almost completed, the work of organizing and drilling the troops which New York is to furnish under the second call will be begun at once. Hempstead Plains will again be the scene of the mobilization.

The camp has existed only in name since the last of the troops first called marched away. Only Gen. Pennington and his staff of two men have remained to hold the camp ground that a few weeks ago was a big city of canvas. The majority of the new troops will come down practically raw and without the preliminary training which most of the men who first occupied the field had.

It is understood that a considerable change wil be made in the laying out of the camp ground, although the old lines will be followed in some respects. It is said that the regiments, instead of being placed in a line, will be placed so that the commanding officer and his headquarters will be equally distant from each regiment.

It is proposed to lay out the camp so that the headquarters will be practically in the middle of a hollow square of tents. There is objection to this, however, as it is claimed that the guard lines would be too extended and there would be more opportunity for guard running than under the old plan, so that the old frontage may be made use of again. If this is done the regiments are to be separated by a considerable distance, and each will have its own drill ground.

Gen. Pennington has not received official orders to leave the camp ground, although he knows he has been relieved of command and ordered on waiting duty. He expects to have a command assigned to him within a couple of days. He thinks he will receive an artillery command, although not certain.

The Hempstead Water Company sent men to the plains this afternoon, and they thoroughly flushed the pipes which were put down when the troops first came out. The pipes are now underground. When the first soldiers were here, the pipes were uncovered, having been hastily laid because the camp was without water. The water which came through the pipes to-day was as cool as the water in the village. During the first days of the camp the water was warm, because the pipes were exposed to the air.

No one here knows when the first of the second call troops are to arrive. The general impression seems to be that it will be within a week. The camp grounds are ready for them, as ever since the first call men went away laborers in the employ of the State have been looking after the grounds in a general way. Some of them were at work to-day. There are considerable stores at the sidings, and some other cars were backed upon the sidings to-day, but whether they are consigned to the camp or were stored there by the railroad could not be ascertained.

## WORK AT THE ARMORIES.

**The Seventy-first's Recruits to Go to Camp Black—More Men Start South.**

There was a rush of recruits to get into the Seventy-first Regiment all day yesterday and last night, and out of a great number of applicants thirty were examined and passed by the surgeons.

Capt. Stoddard returned from Washington yesterday, where he received orders from the War Department to take his recruits to Camp Black, Hempstead Plains, instead of to the South. The men will be equipped there by the Government, and Capt. Stoddard yesterday made a requisition upon the Quartermaster General of the army here for their equipment. They will be drilled at Hempstead until proficient, and will then probably go to Cuba to join their command. Two hundred of the recruits will leave for the camp this week, and the balance will follow as soon as they are recruited.

Capt. Stoddard is anxious to get back to his command at the front, and all his recruits are anxious for service, so that there will be much hard work done by them at Hempstead. Capt. Stoddard said that several more members of the Seventh Regiment were sworn in by him yesterday. Gen. Pennington has been advised of the coming of the recruits to Hempstead.

Fifty men recruited for the Twelfth Regiment by Capt. Burkard left this city for Chickamauga yesterday, under command of Sergt. Hiscox. Only sixty more men are needed to recruit this regiment, and these will be obtained during the present week.

Lieut. Col. Seiter of the Twelfth, who has been here to get his regimental band, has succeeded in enlisting an itinerant German organization. He says they are good musicians, and he will take them South this week. The Sons of the Revolution, who intended to present a stand of colors to the regiment, will, instead, use the fund to purchase musical instruments for the band, and have so informed Col. Seiter.

Twenty-five recruits went South yesterday to join the Ninth at Chickamauga, and the Sixty-ninth will send another detachment of 100 men to Tampa to-day.

Major E. K. Austin of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, who has six full companies, announced last night that two more companies will be sworn in to-morrow night.

The ranks of the One Hundred and Eighth have been greatly depleted by the men leaving to join the Eighth, but recruiting is now going on steadily, and the regiment will soon be up to the standard again. An order has been received that the men will be allowed to elect their own line officers, instead of having them appointed to command them, as heretofore.

Lieut.-Col. Thurston will send twenty men for the Twenty-second Regiment to Fort Slocum to-day.

**LAFAYETTE POST'S REGIMENT.**

**To be Inspected by Gen. Butt at Gov. Black's Order.**

Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, acting under orders received from Gov. Black, will inspect the regiment enrolled by the Lafayette Post to-morrow night in the Seventh Regiment Armory. This is supposed to be preliminary to the designating of this regiment to be one of those to go out under the second call for troops. It may be designated as the Two Hundred and First, Two Hundred and Second, or Two Hundred and Third Regiment, and, taken as a body, at least such of the men as can pass the Surgeons.

Gen. Butterfield and others of the Lafayette Post have already offered their recruits to the State for any call, and many have already gone with the various militia regiments. It has always been their desire, they say, to have the regiment now in hand go as a body, but they have made no stipulation as to how it shall be designated. They say that they would be glad enough to have it go under whatever number may be chosen by the Governor. Gen. Butt will make a report of the inspection to the Governor, and upon this much of the future action to be taken will depend.

**COMPANY B MUSTERED IN.**

**Nearly Five Hundred Engineers Now at Camp Townsend.**

PEEKSKILL, June 27.—Company B, First Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers, was mustered in at 2 o'clock to-day at Camp Townsend by Lieut. W. M. Cruikshank, instructor of mathematics at West Point. The officers are: Captain—Allen D. Raymond; First Lieutenant—Not filled; Second Lieutenant—Walter Abbott.

Sergeants—Frank Portland, Joseph H. Linton, John J. Cleary, Martin J. Varley, Benjamin Plate, Chauncy Eldridge, George L. Taylor, Omer J. Ange; Corporals—Charles Lowenheimer, Walter A. Gardner, John P. Fleming, George B. Montgomery, Walter E. Chick, George W. Lee, and Edward W. Muzzy; Musicians—Charles R. Tuits and George S. Tuits. The men of the company received their uniforms this afternoon.

The number in camp now is 473. Sixty-seven arrived to-night from Baltimore, New York, and Washington.

## THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

**A Report That Part of the Regiment Is Wanted for the Puerto Rican Campaign.**

Col. Griffin, commanding the First Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers was in Washington yesterday in answer to a telegram received on Sunday, which, it is said, urged the Colonel to hurry on the formation of the regiment, as a greater part of it would be called on for service in the Puerto Rican campaign about to be opened. Adjt. Bramwell of the regiment said that a telegram had come from Washington, which Col. Griffin answered in person, but said he was not at liberty to divulge its contents.

There was a great rush of applicants at the recruiting headquarters yesterday, and many second-class privates were enlisted. The headquarters at 335 Broadway will be maintained for several days longer, probably until Wednesday, when it will be removed to the camp at Peekskill, although the recruiting will still be kept up in this city.

Recruiting offices for the regiment will be opened in Bridgeport, New Haven, and Hartford, and Capt. Ira A. Shaler will recruit men in the first named city on Wednesday and in the others on Thursday and Friday. It is expected that many mechanics can be enlisted in these cities.

A detachment composed of the following-named men left here yesterday afternoon for the Peekskill camp:

| | |
|---|---|
| William J. Schweiger | Electrician. |
| J. A. Judge | Contractor's Man. |
| John F. Sweeney | Contractor's Man. |
| Edward McElderry | Steam Engineer. |
| P. M. Ruther | Contractor's Man. |
| James Russell | Steam Engineer. |
| C. N. Patterson | Cook. |
| G. B. Gordon | Electrician. |
| Henry Esau | Contractor's Man. |
| Francis Dzuki | Sailor. |
| F. J. Gollhardt | Contractor's Man. |
| H. A. Porter | Woodsman. |
| Patrick Murphy | Contractor's Man. |
| John J. Dempsey | Mason. |
| John W. Bertie | Carpenter. |
| J. A. McDermott | Steamfitter. |
| A. Schuler | Steamfitter. |
| A. Kraut | Contractor's Man. |
| J. H. Huether | Blacksmith. |
| Dennis Neagle | Sailor. |
| Kenneth Cranford | Photographer. |
| C. R. Mabley | Lineman. |
| A. W. Underwood | Electrician. |

## BRET HARTE'S DAUGHTER WEDS.

**Married in Plainfield to Henry M. Steele, the New York Publisher.**

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 27.—The marriage of Miss Jessamy Harte, daughter of Bret Harte, the well-known author, to Henry Milford Steele, a New York publisher, was celebrated at the home of the bride's mother, on Putnam Avenue, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. George C. Bliss of New York performed the ceremony. The bridesmaid was Miss Ethel Harte, sister of the bride, and the best man was Herman Denman of New York. After the ceremony a reception was held. Mr. and Mrs. Steele will reside in New York. The bride's father was not present at the ceremony, and it is not certain that he even knew the marriage was to take place. He has lived apart from Mrs. Harte for nearly twenty years, and has not communicated with the family in several years.

**Brooklyn Park Theatre Sub-Leased.**

The Park Theatre, Brooklyn, has been subleased by Hyde & Behman to Leonard Grover, Jr., for a year from Sept. 1 next. It is reported that Mr. Grover will form a stock company for the production of plays at popular prices. His father will be associated with him in the management of the theatre. The Park Theatre was opened in 1863 by Gabriel Harrison, and is the oldest theatre in Brooklyn.

**Notes of the Summer Shows.**

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.—Good music, which is still popular music, is played by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra, under the baton of Henry P. Schmidt. Thursdays are "request nights." The concerts are always well attended.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—"The Eagle's Nest," a long-familiar romantic play, in which Edwin Arden used to "star" throughout the country, was presented last night. Mr. Arden sustained his original rôle, and the cast was otherwise satisfactory.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Burlesque, vaudeville, and living pictures comprise the bill, which is given twice daily. The company includes Mlle. Troja, Jennie Yeamans, Emma Warde, Emma Carus, Kitty Palmer, the grotesque Fonte Bonis, and Hassan's troupe of Arabs.

EDEN MUSEE.—The war groups in wax are all remarkably interesting, and illustrate contemporary history vividly and faithfully. The cinematograph exhibits moving pictures of recent military incidents. Excellent orchestral concerts are given afternoon and evening.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Papinta, the mirror dancer, appears in her ingenious and pretty divertissement, and Sweet, the make-believe burglar, reveals extraordinary musical gifts in a seemingly casual way. Francesca Redding presents a new comic sketch called "A Forgotten Combination." The whole bill is good.

LENOX LYCEUM.—This will be the last week of the famous Banda Rossa, but the instrumental concerts will be continued, beginning Saturday next, by the London Grenadier Guards Band, which was here in 1866 and again in 1872. The Florentine Quintet takes part in this week's entertainments. The concert hall and garden of palms are always kept delightfully cool.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—The "vaudeville" part of this week's bill includes coster songs by George Honey, son of a famous comedian, and himself a comic opera performer of note; Alice Atherton's songs, with her troupe of little darkies; banjo playing by Edwin French, and dancing by Amorita. The programme of instrumental music is unusually attractive. For a hot-night retreat this historic roof garden, the first of its kind in the world, is just the place. Every breeze that blows is "especially engaged" by Mr. Rice.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Marguerite Sylva, who lately took to the "vaudeville" stage, and has been so well received by frequenters of music halls that she may be said to have found her vocation, made her first appearance here last evening. She looked well in her various changes of attire, and sang suitable songs in a light but pleasing voice. The Rogers brothers also sang songs, of a somewhat different character, and made prose remarks of a purely frivolous quality. "Cook's Tour" was given with all its fine scenery and its changed cast.

## THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Conan Doyle's own play, founded on the Sherlock Holmes tales, is said to be now in the hands of Charles Frohman, who may produce it in this country next season with William Gillette as the detective.

Miss Elita Proctor Otis sailed last Saturday on the Wilson Line steamer Alexandra for a short visit to London and Paris. While in the latter city she will endeavor to secure an attraction for her season, when she will be starred by Jacob Litt.

"The Manoeuvres of Jane" is the title of a new comedy by Henry Arthur Jones, which will be produced at the Haymarket Theatre, London, not later than the second week in January, 1899. This arrangement limits the run at that house of "The Little Minister."

The cast of Brady & Ziegfeld's production, "Way Down East," will be somewhat changed next season. Forrest Robinson has been secured to play the part he originally had—that of leading man—when the drama was first produced, succeeding Howard Kyle.

"The Heart of Maryland" closed its engagement at the Adelphi Theatre, London, Saturday night. A cable received states that a large audience was present and great enthusiasm prevailed. David Belasco was called on for a speech at the close of the performance.

The Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra has decided to abandon its concert on the roof of the Madison Square Garden for Wednesday night, in order to allow the committee which has prepared an elaborate vaudeville programme for the Hammerstein testimonial to carry out its plans. The concerts will be resumed on Thursday night.

"The Telephone Girl" was revived last night at the Casino, after an absence from this city of twelve weeks, during which time the play was presented in Philadelphia and Boston. There have been some material changes in the production, particularly in the last act, when Miss Lillie Collins introduces a negro buck dance. Some changes have taken place in the cast, also. Miss Rose Braham assumes the part of Beauty Fairfax, and Miss Nellie Douglas of Toots, and Miss Carolyn Huestis.

# DEWEY AWAITING TROOPS

## The Transports Had Not Arrived at Manila on June 23, but Were Expected Daily.

## NO RESISTANCE LOOKED FOR

**An American Official Blames the German Fleet for Giving Moral Support to the Spaniards in the City.**

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MANILA, June 23, via Hongkong, June 27.—Up to the time this dispatch is sent the transports from San Francisco having on board American troops intended to reinforce Rear Admiral Dewey had not arrived here, and there was no change in the situation.

The insurgents have not made any further advance, and the Spaniards have been continuing the construction of sand-bank fortifications and the planting of sharpened bamboos around Manila for the purpose of stopping the insurgents' advance. The papers here continue appealing to the natives to come to the assistance of Spain.

The Spaniards claim to have driven the rebels back. The arrival of the American troops is awaited, and they are expected to-day. The Spanish outposts have prepared to retire promptly to the walled citadel, and will probably make only a nominal resistance. A section of the insurgents, it is alleged, dislike the Americans, and desire German protection. Five German warships are here.

The Spaniards continue their nightly fusillades, but the volunteers decline to go to the trenches, while many of the regulars are idling about the town.

Thousands of trees in the vicinity of the citadel have been cut down, but the botanical gardens remain. All food is held at famine prices.

HONGKONG, June 27.—Gen. Aguinaldo, according to letters brought here from Cavite by a German steamer, occupies the mansion of the late Governor of Cavite, but he will shortly move to Imus to make room for the American troops. The insurgents now have 5,000 prisoners. A hundred and eighty-seven of the Spanish wounded have been sent to Manila with a flag of truce by permission of Admiral Dewey. The wounded Spanish officers, with one exception, are at Cavite.

The Spanish Brigadier Moret was killed at San Fernando in an attempt to force the rebel line.

An American official at Cavite writes as follows:

"If great bloodshed and destruction come to Manila, Spain may justly blame the Germans. Manila would have surrendered before the arrival of the German squadron without bloodshed, but now, owing to the moral support of its presence, the city refuses to surrender."

## OUR ISLAND NEAR MANILA.

**Capt. Foster Raised the Flag on Marcus of Weeks When Blaine Was in Office.**

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—A special from Honolulu says the United States possesses an island suitable for a coaling and even for a naval station in the Pacific nearly 2,700 miles east of Honolulu, and in the doorway of Manila. It is known as Marcus of Weeks and is more than half way to the Philippines.

The island belongs to Capt. Foster, commander of a sailing vessel plying between the Orient and San Francisco. He found it while out cruising and took possession. It was at that time unclaimed and unoccupied. By consent of James G. Blaine, then Secretary of State, the American flag was hoisted over the island and still remains there, the same being sanctioned by Great Britain and all the powers.

The island is in 24.4 north and 154.2 east. It is about five miles long and is densely covered with trees and shrubbery. It has a white, sandy beach, and near the centre is a knoll rising about 200 feet above the sea.

It is near the track of vessels from Honolulu to Yokohama and has been offered to the United States for a coaling station.

## TROOPS OFF FOR MANILA.

**Third Fleet of Soldiers and Supplies Leaves the Golden Gate Amid Enthusiasm.**

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—Another fleet of transports has sailed out through the Golden Gate to the broad Pacific. This afternoon the third fleet of vessels loaded with soldiers and supplies for the Philippines hoisted anchor, and amid the screeching of a hundred whistles, the clanging of bells, and the booming of cannon, proceeded down the bay toward the ocean, and by night will be well on their way to the Philippines.

The orders to get under way were issued shortly after noon, but it was nearly 2:30 o'clock before the anchors of the transports were hoisted and the propellers set in motion. The first movement of the vessels comprising the fleet was the signal for the crowds which had gathered along the docks to commence cheering the departing soldiers, and for the steam whistles along the city front to scream their good-byes to the ships and men. Tugboats, yachts, small craft of all kinds hovered around the big steamers, and some even went close enough to permit their passengers throwing oranges and other things to the soldiers gathered on the decks of the transports.

The scene on the transports was a thrilling one; the men were perched in the rigging like so many insects, and handkerchiefs and flags waved and fluttered from every porthole and spar. As the vessels proceeded slowly down the bay the noisy demonstrations on the shore increased until the din was awful, and, added to the noise of whistles and bells, was the booming of many cannon from the batteries at Fort Mason.

The ships which left to-day carried about 4,000 men, under command of Gen. Arthur McArthur, who has made the steamer Indiana his flagship. The City of Para, the Ohio, and the Morgan City were the other vessels to sail with the Indiana. The steamer Valencia was not ready for sea to-day, and probably will sail with the steamer Newport on Wednesday. Gen. Merritt and his staff will proceed to the islands in the Newport, which has been especially prepared for the service.

## GERMANY AND THE PHILIPPINES

LONDON, June 28.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"Statistics of the Philippine trade are published here, on the authority of Mr. Austin, Chief of the United States Statistical Bureau, apparently with a view of showing America's small interest in the islands. But America's interest is not commercial. It is military and political. The young German Empire would not have allowed any other power to interfere between itself and France in the negotiations of the Frankfort treaty of 1871, on the ground that the power had a large commercial interest in France.

"For the same reason the United States will doubtless consult its own military and political interests in determining the future of the Philippines without regard to Germany's small commercial interests. The dispatch of five German men-of-war to Manila remains still unexplained."

**The Mayor's Power of Removal.**

There is uneasiness among city officials owing to the fact that the Mayor's unlimited power of removal expires at midnight next Thursday, the last day of the month. Rumors have been flying around that before that time Mayor Van Wyck would dispense with the services of several office holders. Recently he has had long conferences with John F. Carroll, the leader of Tammany Hall in Mr. Croker's absence.

## THE CASE OF CLERK HEALY.

**The Board of Police Magistrates Requests His Resignation—Other Business Transacted.**

At the regular meeting of the Board of Magistrates, held last night in the West Side Police Court room, the report of the Committee on Clerks, presented by Magistrate Kudlich, Chairman, was unanimously adopted. The principal feature was a request to Eugene H. Healy, Chief Clerk of the Morrisania Court, for his resignation.

The report states that since his appointment to the Chief Clerkship of the West Side Court on Feb. 1, Mr. Healy's accounts have been found short $1,263.50. In addition to this depositions were read in which several persons declared that Mr. Healy's conduct had been immoral.

Pending an investigation by the board, Healy had been transferred to the Morrisania Court, and Chief Clerk James McCabe of that court brought down to the West Side Court.

The request for Healy's resignation does not necessarily mean his dismissal, as he may be inclined to fight. The board, however, is of the opinion that his resignation will be forthcoming. Mr. Healy is a brother of Martin Healy, the Republican politician in the First Assembly District.

The resignation of the President, submitted at a former meeting, was accepted last night. Magistrate Joseph H. Deuel was unanimously elected to the office of President of the board for the coming year.

The question of filling the office of the Secretary, John A. Demarest, who holds the office by a rule of rotation, and who, under the rule, must give way to another clerk, was deferred until another meeting. Secretary Demarest will continue in that capacity until his successor is determined.

## THE DUTY ON TEAS.

**Application for a Review of the Decision of June 14.**

United States General Appraiser Wakeman received a letter yesterday from Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell, stating that the Collector of Customs in this city had been instructed to file an application for a review of the decision handed down on June 14 in the matter of protest of Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher, involving the question of duty on teas.

The importation in this case was tea mixed with slack lime and asafetida, and was intended for use in the manufacture of caffeine. The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers sustained the importers' claim that it was dutiable at one-fourth of 1 per cent. per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 20, Act of 1897.

The reasons given for this decision were that the character of the tea as a beverage was destroyed by the other two substances, and that it was a drug under process of advancement. This was the first importation of the kind, and the board, in their opinion, said the question was by no means clear. Mr. Tichenor dissented. The case will now go to the Federal courts.

**Importation of Mica.**

For the information and guidance of customs officers, the Treasury Department has sent them printed copies of the tables prepared by Appraiser Wakeman of this city showing the value of mica imported into this country. Importations have heretofore been undervalued. Should importers be dissatisfied with valuations, they have a remedy under Section 13, act of June 10, 1890. About 95 per cent. of mica imported is of second quality. The figures of Appraiser Wakeman show the values to range from 12 cents to $3 a pound, according to size.

**Appraiser Rider to Retire.**

H. M. Rider, Appraiser of Machinery and Metals at this port, has handed in his resignation, to take effect on Aug. 1. Mr. Rider entered the service in March, 1866. He retires to his home in his native town, Cambridge, N. Y.

## DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

**William Hughes Gilder.**

William Hughes Gilder, at one time a merchant in this city, died suddenly yesterday at his family homestead, Bellevue, at Upper Falls, Md. Mr. Gilder, who was sixty-six years of age, was fourth cousin to Richard Watson Gilder, whose family homestead at Bordentown, N. J., is, by a singular coincidence, also called Bellevue. W. H. Gilder married a Miss Howard of Baltimore and came to this city to live about thirty years ago. He retired to Bellevue about eight years ago. A son, Howard, and a daughter, Elizabeth, survive him.

**The Rev. John Dudley.**

The Rev. John Dudley died in Washington yesterday at the residence of his son, Gen. W. W. Dudley, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. Mr. Dudley was educated at the Yale Theological School, and sixty years ago was a missionary among the Choctaw Indians when the latter were located in Georgia. He was a widely known Presbyterian divine, having held during his lifetime pastorates in Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.

**Obituary Notes.**

EUGENE B. RICKARD, a prominent chemist at Saratoga, was stricken suddenly night before last with heart failure on the street and died yesterday.

AUGUSTUS CREVELING of 653 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, died at his residence yesterday morning. He leaves a wife. For many years Mr. Creveling was a deacon of the Park Reformed Church, and was also for years Secretary of the Park Reformed Sunday School.

Mrs. JULIA GERDING TOUSEY, wife of Dr. Sinclair Tousey, who is the grandson of Sinclair Tousey, once President of the American News Company, died Sunday from appendicitis at her home, 151 West Seventy-sixth Street. She was married to Dr. Tousey a little over a year ago. Mrs. Tousey was the daughter of the late Julius Gerding of Atlanta, Ga.

**Col. S. V. R. Cruger's Funeral.**

The body of Col. Stephen V. R. Cruger was brought from Bayville, L. I., yesterday and placed in the main vestibule of Trinity Church, in lower Broadway, to await the funeral services, which will be held at 11 o'clock this morning. No formalities marked the reception of the body at the church, and after it had been deposited in its temporary resting place the vestibule was closed to visitors.

**Police Officers Reinstated.**

At their meeting yesterday the Police Commissioners reinstated Patrick L. Flynn, James Martin, John M. Dinnen, E. F. Nagle, and Michael Halpin, doormen in the Park Department, who were dismissed by the board in February, on the ground that they had been illegally appointed. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court ordered their reinstatement. William E. Wells, a patrolman of

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

**Chemical National Bank**
270 Broadway.

**National Bank of Commerce**
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

**Hanover National Bank**
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

**The Nassau Bank**
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

**Central National Bank**
320 Broadway.

**Continental Trust Company**
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

**Washington Trust Company**
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

**Fourth Street National Bank**
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

**HENRY CLEWS & CO.,**
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.

Branch Offices { 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. / 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. / 290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. / 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. / 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

**P. J. Goodhart & Co.,**
Dealers in
**Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.**
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

**HAVEN & STOUT**
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, / New York Cotton Exchange, / Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
**BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN**

FINANCIAL.

**Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.**
REORGANIZATION.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Referring to the advertisement of this Committee under date of May 14, 1898, notifying the FOURTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT OF the amounts to be paid by the above-named security holders, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after JULY 13, 1898, no further deposits of said securities or amounts due thereon will be received except on payment of such penalty as may be imposed by this Committee.
NEW YORK, June 24, 1898.
F. P. Olcott, Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y. 54 Wall St., N. Y.

**Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking**
REORGANIZATION.
The undersigned Committee gives notice that it has formulated and adopted a plan for the reorganization of the property, and calls upon holders of bonds and stock of the Company to deposit their securities with the depositaries of the Committee, The Mercantile Trust Company, New York, and the Deshler National Bank, Columbus, Ohio, on or before June 30 1898, after which date no securities will be received.
Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained on application to THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, Jr., Committee.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.
New York, May 19, 1898.

**MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY.**
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU.
NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000
OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KHAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. NORTH DUANE, Asst. Secretary. N. THAYER ROBB, Asst. Treasurer.

**THE STATE TRUST CO.,**
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS B. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

**STANDARD DISTILLING & DISTRIBUTING COMPANY.**
SUBSCRIPTIONS DEALT IN.
**CHARLES C. EDEY & SONS**
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange,
2 WALL STREET.
Telephone 4,835 and 4,836 Cortlandt.

**P. C. R.**
Write or wire for our letter on P. C. R. quick. We have some positive valuable information on this stock that will not be known on Wall Street for thirty days.
MAY, McELWEE & PAINE,
50 Broadway.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

**Pennsylvania Coal Co. Stock**
DEALT IN.
**DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.**


COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WHEREAS, JULIUS OTTENHEIMER, special partner in the limited partnership of HELLER & KAUFMANN, composed of SAMUEL HELLER and MAX KAUFMANN, as general partners, and JULIUS OTTENHEIMER as special partner, has died on the 29th day of April, 1898, the undersigned, surviving partners of said limited partnership, have elected, in accordance with the provisions of the partnership agreement, to terminate the said limited partnership. —Dated June 16, 1898.
(Signed,) MAX KAUFMANN.
(Signed,) SAM HELLER.


THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."


# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

**Stock market irregular.**

Stock Exchange business was fairly active yesterday, with practically every professional trader alert on the bear side. Conspicuous stocks were thus kept under pressure throughout the day. Yet few important declines were brought about. Even Sugar Trust shares, where there were dealings close to 25,000 shares, closed without loss; in People's Gas, of which 10,000 shares were traded in, there was a similar record, the closing price of yesterday being in both stocks identical with that of Saturday.

A substantial short interest exists, and nearly every prominent stock on the list has been gone short of by traders who have persuaded themselves that the market is entitled to a setback. The preaching of reaction has gone on very earnestly now for a fortnight without the preachers being able to gather many profits. Houses with European connections figure largely on the short side. Such firms seem especially committed to bearishness on the Granger railway stocks. Their representatives rehearse much dreary stuff about the period of increased earnings being over, about the low price of wheat, and such staple bear worriments.

One of the notable features in Wall Street at the moment is that the Granger railway shares seem to be almost without friends—among the talkers. On every hand can be heard abounding bearishness on St. Paul and Burlington and Rock Island. But every bear "point" has to do with some superficial element, some merely passing factor. It is evident that all the little fellows of the Street are out of the Grangers, and that most of the small fry are speculatively short. Out of a situation like this there usually come results which warrant the Wall Street axiom, "Too much company heads off profit."

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In some quarters there are rather strenuous efforts to create the impression that bankers of importance are worried over effects which they foresee in a big popular subscription to the new Government loan. A canvass of the bigger banks of Wall Street discloses that the bankers themselves do not know of this fearful feeling.

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Government bonds were quiet. The closing bids for the new fours were ¼ lower, while fives were ¼ higher. There were sales of $6,500 fours, 1907, registered, at 110½@110.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Stocks Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cotton Oil pf. | 1¼ | Minnesota Iron.. | ½ |
| Am. Sp. Mfg. pf. | 1½ | Pullman Car | 3¼ |
| Am. Tobacco | 2 | Rio Grande West. | ½ |
| Brook. Rap. Tr. | 1½ | St. J. & G. I. 1st pf. | ½ |
| Eastern Elevator. | 1 | Tenn. Coal & Iron | 1 |
| Great. North. pf. | ⅝ | Third Avenue | 2 |
| Illinois Central. | ½ | U. S. Leather pf. | ¾ |
| Lacledе Gas | 1¾ | U. S. Rubber | 1 |
| Michigan Central. | 1 | U. S. Rubber pf. | 3½ |
| Minn. & St. L. 1st pf. | 1 | West Chicago St. | 1¼ |

**Stocks Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Malting Co. | ⅝ | Louis. & Nash. | ¾ |
| Balt. & Ohio | ½ | Met. St. Ry. | ¾ |
| Brook. Union Gas | 2 | N. J. Central | 1⅜ |
| Chi., Bur. & Qy. | ½ | Oreg. R. & N. pf. | ½ |
| Chi., M. & St. P. | ½ | West. Union Tel. | ½ |
| Hawaiian Sugar | ½ | | |

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Bonds Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| B. & O. 5s, 1988 | 2⅝ | Or. Imp. Con. 5s, all | |
| Brook. R. T. 5s | 1 | in. pd | 1 |
| Detroit Gas 5s | 1½ | Pitts. & West. 1st | 1½ |
| Flint & P. M., Pt. H. 5s | 1½ | St. P. & Nor. Pac. 6s, reg. | 2½ |
| Flint & P. M. 5s | 1⅜ | San A. & A. P. 4s | 1 |
| Mo., K. & Tex. 1st | 1¼ | | |

**Bond Declined.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s | 1 |
| People's Gas. con. 6s | 1 |
| Stand. Rt & T. 6s | 1½ |

**MONEY AND EXCHANGE.**

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent., for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $75,752,468; balance, $4,731,815; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $309,034.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1½ per cent. for short and 1 3-16@1¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84¼ for sixty days, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾ for demand, $4.85⅞@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.82⅜@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95¼, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅜ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c premium. Boston—Par@5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

**THE LONDON MARKET.**

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—St. Paul, ⅝, to 101⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 54; Reading, ¼, to 9⅜; Atchison, ¼, to 13⅜; New York Central, ⅛, to 119½, and Erie, ⅛, to 13⅞. Canadian Pacific sold at 86½; Illinois Central at 107⅜, and Erie first preferred at 37. British Consols advanced 1-16, to 111⅛ for money and 111 3-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained £95,000 bullion on balance. In Paris rentes sold at 102f. 55c. and exchange on London at 25f. 25c.

The gold premium at Madrid was 84, against 106 on Saturday, 88 on Friday, 87½ a week ago, 84 two weeks ago, and 80 three weeks ago. At Lisbon the premium was 79, against 80¾ at the opening on Saturday, 81 a week ago, and 83 two weeks ago. At Buenos Ayres 176, against 176.20 on Saturday and 164.80 a week ago. The price of gold at Rome was 107.10, against 107.15 on Saturday and 107.25 a week ago.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand increased, 4,920,000 marks; Treasury accounts decreased, 420,000 marks; "other" securities increased, 38,860,000 marks; notes in circulation increased, 29,920,000 marks.

**MR. SAGE AND THE SHORTS.**

Manhattan Elevated was dull yesterday, fluctuating between 103 and 104 on light transactions. Again there was selling of the stock by room traders. Mr. Russell Sage is more willing to talk about Manhattan affairs than he has been for some time, and is making some suggestive remarks as to the extent of the short interest in the stock.

**AS TO THE PACIFIC STOCKS.**

Neither the Northern Pacific nor the Union Pacific stocks fluctuated very widely yesterday, but there was continued buying of them by friends of insiders, who have been talking bullishly for some time past. Gossip regarding the Pacific stocks tells principally of dividend prospects, but the continued excellent earnings of both Union Pacific and Northern Pacific should not be lost sight of. In high quarters it is intimated that Union Pacific preferred and both the Northern Pacific stocks will enjoy dividends next month.

**THE ANTHRACITE CONFERENCE.**

The anthracite coal conference, to which delegates have been recently chosen by the various Boards of Trade throughout the coal region, will meet in Scranton to-day for the purpose of discussing and, if possible, formulating a plan that will create a wider market and an increased demand for hard coal. The idea originated with the Mount Carmel Board of Trade, and is a result of the long-continued dullness in the anthracite industry. For a long time the work of mining hard coal has been at a low ebb, and the thickly populated centres of the Lehigh, Schuylkill, and Wyoming Valleys have suffered in consequence.

Two prominent factors are mentioned as seriously affecting the situation. These are the high tolls exacted by the coal-carrying railway companies for the transportation of anthracite coal to tidewater, and the largely increased use of bituminous coal in various lines of manufacturing that formerly used anthracite. Hard coal men do not hesitate to say that the advantage now enjoyed by bituminous coal as a fuel in a field once wholly occupied by anthracite is a direct result of the inordinate charges made by the railway companies for carrying hard coal. This sentiment was strong enough among individual coal operators to give the proposed independent railroad from the anthracite region to tidewater a powerful impetus, and it is at the bottom of the movement from which to-day's conference emanated. A good deal of resentment is felt that the railways should exact such high rates as to cripple and threaten to destroy a great industry.

Anthracite coal has been the subject of restriction and regulation for many years. Its limited area of production and superiority as domestic fuel suggested to the coal kings a policy, and it is in the carrying out of this policy that it has been suddenly outstripped by bituminous. All who have been affected by the changed conditions, either proximately or remotely, are anxious for the adoption of some plan by which the ground that has been lost may be regained. It is thought that with the co-operation of the railway companies and the readjustment of freight rates for carrying anthracite coal on an equitable basis, the hard coal industry might be improved; still, this is but one of the propositions to be considered at the conference. A good deal of interest is felt on the subject throughout the anthracite coal region, and it is thought to-day's conference will be well attended.

**BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.**

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the most active stock on the list yesterday, figuring for nearly 50,000 shares in the day's trading. It was also notably strong, selling up to and closing within a fraction of 55, with a net gain of 1½ points. Buying that was apparently for inside interests was again the feature.

It is said that insiders have for some days past been the largest buyers of the stock. The Vanderbilt interest in Brooklyn Rapid Transit on June 1 is said to have been 25,000 shares; according to the same authority, it is now 40,000 shares. Mr. Rossiter, who, by the way, largely represents Vanderbilt interests in the property, and his friends are enthusiastic over the business of the road. Reports of the last three days' earnings were made public yesterday. For Friday the increase was more than $2,000, while the earnings of Saturday and Sunday, which were given out together, showed an increase of $6,000. For the twenty-six days of the month ending Sunday night the road's earnings increased over $73,000. Competition with the Brooklyn Elevated has not caused such diminution of Brooklyn Rapid Transit's receipts as was anticipated.

Customers of Flower & Co. were yesterday credited with buying over 10,000 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, while A. A. Housman's purchases were estimated at from 6,000 to 10,000 shares. The stock made a new high point, and insiders are predicting 75 for it just on the period of tremendous traffic, which the hot weather assures.

**SPIRITS STOCKS STRONG.**

American Spirits stocks showed new strength and activity yesterday. The preferred, on transactions aggregating 6,500 shares, made a gain of 1½ points, selling up above 40, a higher point than ever before touched. Spirits common, on sales of more than 12,000 shares, sold above 15. Brokers credited with acting for inside interests were steady buyers of both stocks. Spirits insiders are quoted as promising their friends conspicuous activity in both common and preferred. The securities of the new distilling combination were largely oversubscribed, and subscriptions are now commanding handsome premiums.

**PEOPLE'S GAS GOSSIP.**

People's Gas yesterday fluctuated within a range of a single point, and closed without net change. The new litigation against the property seems to have fallen flat in so far as Wall Street is concerned. In fact, but little general attention has been paid to the new suit. People's Gas interests, however, are intimating that, in view of the legal complications, the stock should be entitled to a rest. New York houses having Boston wires yesterday heard a report that the bear campaign in the stock is being conducted by Mr. Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, who, according to the story, is supported by Mr. Russell Sage.

**TOBACCO TRUST BUOYANCY.**

Tobacco Trust was a feature of yesterday's market. Transactions in it aggregated about 37,000 shares, and the stock sold as high as 121, making a net gain for the day of 2 points. Aggressiveness characterized the buying of Tobacco, and the buyers were chiefly brokers who usually act for insiders. Many stories of trade combinations and trade conditions are to be heard explaining Tobacco Trust's buoyancy, but a probably more influential reason is the fact that one set of insiders has been caught short of the stock and has been obliged to buy it back in the open market.

**ROCK ISLAND EX DIVIDEND.**

Among Rock Island interests there is confidence that when the stock sells ex dividend this week it will promptly get up above par. Undoubtedly there is a considerable short interest in the Rock Island, and it is not improbable that much of this will be covered before the dividend comes off.

**THE IRON COMBINATION.**

There are semi-official denials that the Tennessee Coal and Iron is to figure in the alliance which Wall Street is now eagerly discussing between Illinois Steel and other big Western iron properties, the combination with which the names of Rockefeller, Carnegie, and Morgan are identified.

**MR. LITTLE ON THE B. & O. PLAN.**

"It is equitable and it will be successful." This is the view of Stephen Little, the noted statistical expert, on the Baltimore and Ohio reorganization plan. He adds:

"The new Baltimore and Ohio will forthwith take rank with the great prosperous railroad properties of the country."

**CALL MONEY EASIER.**

There was further ease in call money yesterday, large amounts being offered and taken at 1 per cent. In fact, that was the prevailing rate, most of the loans made during the day being at that figure.

**THE SHORT INTEREST.**

As an illustration of the extent of the short interest in standard shares, one Wall Street brokerage firm is at present borrowing over 20,000 shares of St. Paul. To a greater or lesser extent this is so of a majority of the more conspicuous high-priced shares.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC BULLS.**

Stories are to be heard of a bull pool in General Electric, made up of Boston operators. Recently much confident talk on the property has come from that city. The stock has shown very little suggestive strength of late, but New York houses with Boston wires are talking bullishly on it.

**WALL STREET TALK.**

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increase of $262,750 in surplus reserve as shown by statements of outside banks.

No business on Cotton Exchange from Friday evening next until Tuesday morning.

Increase of $294,185 in Atchison's net income for May, making a total increase of $2,424,078 for eleven months of fiscal year.

Meeting of Colorado lines in Chicago to consider the threatened demoralization in passenger rates.

Decrease of $16,011 in Omaha's gross earnings for May, but increase of $299,128 since Jan. 1.

Filing with the Secretary of State at Albany of the lease of the New England Railroad to the New York, New Haven and Hartford.

Increase of 4,733 instruments in the net output of the American Bell Telphone Company for the month ended June 20, making an increase of 172,219 since Dec. 21 last.

Beginning of the fortnightly settlement in the London market.

Applications to the Stock Exchange to list $300,000 additional Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis consolidated 5 per cent. gold bonds and $200,000 additional Erie Telegraph and Telephone capital stock.

Regular semi-annual dividend of the Granite Railroad passed on account of poor business.

Decrease of 16,638 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago as compared with previous week, but increase of 4,550 tons as compared with corresponding week last year.

**RAILWAY STATEMENTS.**

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in June showed increases:

| | |
|---|---|
| Alabama Great Southern | $3,643 |
| Central of Georgia | 7,480 |
| Chicago and Eastern Illinois | 8,890 |
| Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville | 2,623 |
| Flint and Père Marquette | 2,901 |
| Kanawha and Michigan | 2,525 |
| Louisville and Nashville | 21,510 |
| Mexican National | 2,880 |
| Missouri, Kansas and Texas | 1,938 |
| Pittsburg and Western | 4,863 |
| Rio Grande Southern | 912 |
| St. Joseph and Grand Island | 3,067 |
| Southern Railway | 26,951 |

***

The following showed decreases:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cleveland, Loraine and Wheeling | $2,332 |
| Lake Erie and Western | 7,852 |
| Ohio River | 166 |
| St. Louis Southwestern | 9,600 |
| Southern Railway (Memphis Division) | 1,172 |
| Western N. Y. and Pennsylvania | 4,000 |

**NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.**

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

| | June 25. | Changes. |
|---|---|---|
| Loans, discounts, and investments | $58,979,800 | Dec. $35,800 |
| Circulation | 1,501,200 | Dec. 3,600 |
| Net deposits | 66,899,000 | Dec. 141,400 |
| Deposits with Clearing House agents | 9,105,800 | Dec. 131,700 |
| Deposits, banks and trust companies | 4,430,900 | Inc. 415,900 |
| Legal tenders and bank notes | 4,282,900 | Inc. 36,000 |
| Specie | 3,783,300 | Dec. 92,800 |
| Total reserve | $21,602,900 | Inc. $227,400 |
| Reserve required | 16,724,750 | Dec. 35,350 |
| Surplus reserve | $4,878,150 | Inc. $262,750 |

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

**Traction Quotations.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 212 | 220 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st | 106 | 110 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d | 111 | 112 |
| Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 115 | 117 |
| Broadway Surface 2d | 106 | 107 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | 211 | 214 |
| Brooklyn, Bath. & W. E. 5s | 85 | 88 |
| Brooklyn El. common, when issued | 24 | 25 |
| Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued | 57½ | 59 |
| Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s | 108 | 108 |
| Buffalo Crosstown 5s | 107 | 110 |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock | 80 | 82 |
| Buffalo Street Railway Con | 109 | 111 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River | 177 | 185 |
| Central Park, N. & E. Rive 7s | 110 | 113 |
| Columbus (Ohio) stock | 48 | 50 |
| Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s | 97 | 100 |
| Eighth Avenue Railroad | 335 | 340 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. | 60 | 64 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st | 113 | 116 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d | 90 | 91 |
| Kings County Elevated | 3¾ | 4¼ |
| Kings County Inc. | 8 | 9 |
| Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley) | 101 | 102 |
| New Orleans Traction common | 1½ | 2¼ |
| New Orleans Traction pf | 7 | 9 |
| Ninth Avenue Railroad | 183 | 190 |
| Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st | 115 | 117 |
| Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s | 108 | 110 |
| Sixth Avenue Railroad stock | 200 | 210 |
| Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry) | 111¾ | 114 |
| Union Railway 1st 5s | 175 | 200 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction | 14 | 17 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf | 92 | 94 |

**Ferry Securities.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hoboken Ferry stock | 88 | 90 |
| Hoboken Ferry 5s | 107 | 109 |
| Metropolitan Ferry 5s | 108 | 110 |
| N. Y. & E. R. 5s | 90 | 93 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock | 69 | 71 |
| Union Ferry | 45 | 47 |
| Union Ferry bonds | 100 | 102 |

**Natural Gas.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fort Wayne Gas stock | 75 | 80 |
| Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s | 89 | 90¾ |
| Indianapolis Gas stock | 115 | 125 |
| Indianapolis Gas bonds | 105 | 107 |
| Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s | 85 | 88 |
| Lafayette Gas Company stock | 77 | 80 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock | 54 | 58 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s | 72 | 73 |
| Ohio & Indiana stock | 54 | 58 |
| Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s | 71 | 73 |

**Illuminating Gas.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam common | 31 | 31¼ |
| Amsterdam preferred | 74½ | 75 |
| Amsterdam 5s, with interest | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Buffalo (N. Y.) stock | 23½ | 24 |
| Buffalo 1st, with interest | 91¼ | 91¾ |
| Central Union 5s, guaranteed | 104½ | 105 |
| Columbus Gas | 86 | 90 |
| Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J. | 75 | 80 |
| Consolidated Gas of N. J. | 21 | 24 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds | 100 | 103¾ |
| Grand Rapids Gas stock | 76 | 79 |
| Mutual of New York | 340 | 345 |
| Madison (Wisconsin) stock | 56 | 60 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st | 112 | 114 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con | 107 | 109 |
| Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock | 36 | 38 |
| Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st | 98 | 105 |
| People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on) | 101 | 105 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) | 35 | 38 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s | 90 | 93 |
| St. Paul Gas stock | 38 | 41 |
| St. Paul Gas bonds | 76 | 78 |
| Standard Gas, New York, ex div | 136 | 138 |
| Standard Gas preferred ex div | 150 | 155 |
| Standard Gas, New York, 1st | 112 | 114 |
| Syracuse Gas stock | 17 | 18 |
| Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds | 88 | 89 |
| Western Gas | 88 | 90 |
| Western Gas Company bonds | 102 | 104 |

**Industrials.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Bank Note | 39 | 42 |
| American Typefounders' | 38 | 40 |
| Barney & Smith common | 13 | 16 |
| Cramps' Shipyard stock | 74 | 77 |
| Glucose common | 45½ | 46 |
| Glucose pf | 101 | 102 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin | ¼ | 1½ |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin pf | 6 | 9 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf | 33 | 38 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds | 80 | 85 |
| International Paper common | 34 | 37 |
| International Paper, preferred | 83 | 85 |
| Lorillard Company pf | 112 | 113¾ |
| Michigan-Peninsular Car | 9 | 11 |
| Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds | 84 | 89 |
| National Biscuit common | 30 | 32 |
| National Biscuit pf | 91 | 92½ |
| Nicaragua Canal Con., new | 10 | 11⅛ |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 854 | 856 |
| Pratt & Whitney | 4 | 8 |
| Pratt & Whitney pf | 40 | 50 |
| Standard Oil Trust | 440 | 441 |
| Trenton Potteries | 9 | 11 |
| Trenton Potteries pf | 38 | 42 |
| Union Typewriter | 6¼ | 8 |
| Union Typewriter 1st pf | 93 | 96 |
| Union Typewriter 2d pf | 82 | 85 |
| Wagner Car Company | 162½ | 163½ |

**The Miscellaneous List.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds | 95 | 99 |
| Anderson Tobacco Company | 9 | 13 |
| Central and South American Tel | 104 | 107 |
| Commercial Cable stock | 170 | 180 |
| Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid | 1½ | 1⅞ |
| Electric Vehicle common | 8 | 10½ |
| Electric Vehicle pf | 70 | 80 |
| Hudson River Telephone stock | 69 | 73 |
| Iron Steamboat | 2½ | 4¾ |
| Iron Steamboat 6s | 35 | 60 |
| Madison Square Garden 2d | 30 | 40 |
| Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s | 55 | 56 |
| N. Y. & N. J. Telephone | 147 | 151 |
| Northwestern Telegraph Company | 112 | 117 |
| Trow Directory pf | 30 | 33 |
| Wool Exchange | 110 | 120 |

## BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59@60. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 5-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,031.71 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .25, 100 Phoenix at .15, 1,000 Standard at 1.75.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Best and Belcher sold at .18, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 300 Hale and Norcross at .71, 200 Isabella at .26, 200 Occidental at .70, 500 Pharmacist at .06, 33 Standard at 1.65.

On the Mining Exchange 12,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02½@.03, 9,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09¼@.09½@.09¾, 30,000 Copper Rock at .002¼@.007, 400 Elkton at .93, 8,000 Garfield Consolidated at .12¾@.13, 2,000 Gold Magnet at .002½, 7,000 Isabella at .20@.27, 9,000 Jefferson at .05¼@.05½, 3,500 Lagonda at .22⅞@.23¾, 600 Lillie at .87@.88, 8,000 Mount Rosa at .13@13½, 137,000 Sentinel at .005@.003¾ cash@.004½ cash.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

**STOCK EXCHANGE.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alice | .60 | Father De Smet | .16 |
| Alta | .06 | Horn Silver | 1.30 |
| Belcher | .10 | Iron Silver | .50 |
| Best & Belcher | .13 | Kings. & Pem. | .22 |
| Breece | .41 | La Crosse | .10 |
| Brunswick | .13 | Leadville | .09 |
| Chrysolite | .09 | Little Chief | .17 |
| Comstock Tunnel Co. | .02 | Phoenix, gold | .16 |
| Con. Cal. & Va. | .20 | Plymouth Con. | .09 |
| Deadwood | .30 | Standard Con. | 1.55 |
| Enterprise Min'g Co. | .35 | | |

**CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alice | .70 | Ontario | 2.50 |
| American Coal | 1.40 | Ophir | .12 |
| Belcher | .02 | Occidental | .50 |
| Best & Belcher | .12 | Plymouth | .12 |
| Breece | .35 | Potosi | .05 |
| Brunswick Consol. | .10 | Quicksilver | 1.00 |
| Belmont | .10 | Quicksilver pf. | 2.00 |
| Caledonia, B. H. | .50 | Savage | .01 |
| Chollar | .04 | Sierra Nevada | .45 |
| Crown Point | .04 | Standard | 1.65 |
| Chrysolite | .10 | Small Hopes | 1.15 |
| Con. Cal. & Va. | .14 | Union Consol. | .12 |
| Comst. T. Co. stock. | .03 | Utah | .02 |
| Comst. T. Co. bonds. | .03 | Victor | 5.00 |
| Comst. T. Co. scrip. | .03 | Yellow Jacket | .15 |
| Catalpa | .08 | Argentum Juanita | .23 |
| Deadwood Terra | .30 | Alamo | .02 |
| Eureka Consol. | .10 | Anaconda | .41 |
| Father De Smet | .17 | Cripple Creek Con. | .09 |
| Gould & Curry | .05 | Creede & Cr. Creek. | .03 |
| Hale & Norcross | .40 | Gold & Globe | .02 |
| Homestake | 45.00 | Golden Fleece | .18 |
| Horn Silver | 1.25 | Isabella | .23 |
| Iron Silver | .68 | Mollie Gibson | .20 |
| Kingston & Pem. | .20 | Mount Rosa | .11 |
| La Crosse | .16 | Pharmacist | .05 |
| Leadville Consol. | .11 | Portland | 1.00 |
| Little Chief | .20 | Specimen | .04 |
| Mexican | .04 | Union | .15 |
| Moulton | .20 | Work | .03 |

**MINING EXCHANGE.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold Magnet | .002 | Elkton | .92½ |
| Havana | .75 | Garfield Con. | .12¾ |
| Japan | 2.50 | Isabella | .26 |
| Lagonda | .22⅞ | Jefferson | .05¼ |
| St. P. Cariboo | 2.50 | Justice | .02½ |
| Yukon | .10 | Lillie | .87 |
| Alamo | .02¼ | Mollie Gibson | .21 |
| Anchoria Leland | .74 | Mt. Rosa | .13 |
| Cripple Creek Con. | .06¼ | Old Gold | .002½ |
| Cannon Ball | .003 | Portland | 1.10 |
| Copper Rock | .002¼ | Sentinel | .004¾ |

**RAILROAD EARNINGS.**

| | 1898. | 1897. | 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN— | | | |
| Mileage | 310 | 310 | 310 |
| 3d week June | $32,254 | $28,611 | $28,458 |
| From July 1 | 1,698,005 | 1,565,403 | 1,598,286 |
| CENTRAL OF GEORGIA— | | | |
| Mileage | 1,524 | 1,524 | 1,459 |
| 3d week June | $80,175 | $72,695 | $75,668 |
| From July 1 | 5,389,587 | 5,181,778 | 5,269,390 |
| CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS— | | | |
| Mileage | 648 | 648 | 521 |
| 3d week June | $80,600 | $72,000 | $72,800 |
| From July 1 | 4,073,147 | 3,789,533 | 3,229,364 |
| CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE— | | | |
| Mileage | 537 | 537 | 537 |
| 3d week June | $62,714 | $60,091 | ..... |
| From July 1 | 3,226,922 | 2,796,113 | ..... |
| CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING— | | | |
| Mileage | 192 | 192 | 192 |
| 3d week June | $28,535 | $30,867 | $32,726 |
| From July 1 | 1,466,140 | 1,160,303 | ..... |
| FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE— | | | |
| Mileage | 655 | 655 | 635 |
| 3d week June | $53,392 | $50,491 | $47,813 |
| From Jan. 1 | 1,349,177 | 1,246,812 | 1,271,685 |
| KANAWHA & MICHIGAN— | | | |
| Mileage | 172 | 172 | 172 |
| 3d week June | $11,373 | $8,849 | $8,617 |
| From Jan. 1 | 254,669 | 223,993 | 216,265 |
| LAKE ERIE & WESTERN— | | | |
| Mileage | 725 | 725 | 725 |
| 3d week June | $53,798 | $66,651 | $62,813 |
| From Jan. 1 | 1,573,706 | 1,542,008 | 1,607,923 |
| LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE— | | | |
| Mileage | 2,855 | 2,975 | 2,975 |
| 3d week June | $399,935 | $378,425 | $383,220 |
| From July 1 | 21,335,423 | 19,855,712 | 19,887,799 |
| MEXICAN NATIONAL— | | | |
| Mileage | 1,219 | 1,219 | 1,219 |
| 3d week June | $113,208 | $110,328 | $85,789 |
| From Jan. 1 | 2,677,984 | 2,586,608 | 2,148,194 |
| MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS— | | | |
| Mileage | 2,197 | 2,197 | 2,060 |
| 3d week June | $141,503 | $139,565 | $180,628 |
| From July 1 | 11,843,067 | 11,279,420 | 10,802,320 |
| OHIO RIVER— | | | |
| Mileage | 224 | 224 |

## DIVIDENDS.

**St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.,**
55 Broad St., New York, June 20, 1898.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable July 15, 1898, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on July 1, 1898.

The transfer books for First Preferred Stock will close July 1, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will reopen July 16, 1898, at 10 A. M.

W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., June 20, 1898.

The above-mentioned dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be payable on July 15, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on July 1, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates for First Preferred Stock will close July 1, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will reopen July 16, 1898, at 10 A. M.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Agents for Voting Trustees.

**The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.**
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New York, June 22d, 1898.

THE BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 29th day of July next, to the Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 30th instant; at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 14th day of July next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

**The National Bank of North America in New York.**
25 Nassau Street.
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
New York, June 22, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of three per cent. was declared, payable on July 1st.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier.

**Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.**
June 20th, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., June 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., July 6th, 1898.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

**Garfield National Bank,**
23d Street and Sixth Avenue.
New York, June 22d, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared, payable June 30th, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed until Friday, July 1st, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

**Irving National Bank,**
New York, June 21st, 1898.
66TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record on this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to stockholders.

JAMES DENNISON, Cashier.

**Columbia Bank,**
Fifth Avenue and 42d Street.
New York, June 15th, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 20th, 1898, to July 1st, 1898.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

**The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York.**
New York, June 21st, 1898.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

**The Eleventh Ward Bank,**
New York, June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

**The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,**
New York, June 23, 1898.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1, 1898.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

**The Chatham National Bank.**
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New York, June 24th, 1898.

**National Broadway Bank,**
New York, June 17, 1898.
97th Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed on June 17th, 1898, and reopen on July 1st, 1898.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

**The Oriental Bank,**
New York, July 22, 1898.

Ninetieth Consecutive Semi-annual Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898

The transfer books will be closed from June 22d until July 1st.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

**National Bank of Commerce in New York.**
DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1898. Transfer books closed until 2d July, 1898.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

**The Hanover National Bank**
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

**The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,**
New York, June 22d, 1898.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

**The National Park Bank of New York,**
June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30th, inst. The transfer books will be closed until July 1st.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

**The Bank of New York,**
National Banking Association.
New York, June 21, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after June 30th, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Fort Worth, Texas, June 26, 1898.

The three per cent. coupons on the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Company, maturing July 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, N. Y. JOHN HORNBY, President.

**The State Bank.**
New York, June 10, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first of July, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed on the 21st of June, 1898. J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA, NEW YORK, JUNE 21st, 1898.—The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th, 1898.

W. M BENNET, Cashier.

**The National Bank of the Republic,**
New York, June 22d, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after Friday, July 1st, 1898, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

**The New York Security and Trust Company,**

No. 46 Wall Street, will pay, on presentation, the coupon due July 1, 1898, on the first mortgage bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO., by A. MARCUS, Treasurer.

**National Citizens' Bank,**
New York, June 24, 1898.

A dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1st, 1898.

D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

**The Denver Union Water Company.**

The July coupons of The Denver Union Water Company will be paid at the Fourth National Bank, New York City, July 1, 1898.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
**Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company,**
Buffalo, N. Y., June 20th, 1898.

The Interest Coupons due July 1st, 1898, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be paid on that date on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, N. Y.

On account of requirements of law it is necessary that Coupons have attached a statement showing residence of the owner.

F. S. BUELL, Treasurer.

**The Michigan Central Railroad Company.**
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station.
New York, June 22d, 1898.

THE BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 29th day of July next, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Thursday, the 30th day of June, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed. The books will be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 14th day of July next.

D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

**United States Mortgage & Trust Co.**
59 Cedar Street, New York, June 23d, 1898.

A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the Capital Stock of the Company has this day been declared payable on and after July 1, 1898, for the half year ending that date. The transfer books close on Friday, June 24, 1898, and reopen July 5, 1898.

ARTHUR TURNBULL, Treasurer.

**THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK**
of the City of New York.
**188th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.**
June 23, 1898.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One Half Per Cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this June 24th, 1898, and reopen July 2d, 1898.

J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

**Canada Southern Railway Company,**
Grand Central Station,
New York, June 22d, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on the first day of August next, to shareholders of record at 3 P. M. on the 30th day of June, when the Transfer Books will be closed. The books will be reopened on Friday, July 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

**The People's Bank of the City of New York,**
June 23d, 1898.

NINETY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

**Minnesota Iron Company.**
Office of the Treasurer, Mills Building,
New York, June 15, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) has been declared on the Capital Stock of this company, payable at this office on and after July 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books June 30, 1898.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, June 30th, 1898, and reopened Saturday, July 16, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. J. PATERSON, Treasurer.

**The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.**
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
New York, June 25th, 1898.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Clayton & Theresa Railroad Company maturing July 1st, 1898, together with the coupon due on that date, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on and after July 1st, 1898.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1898, FROM FIRST mortgage bonds of the OMAHA & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO. will be paid on presentation at our office, on and after maturity.

GILMAN, SON & CO., Financial Agents,
New York, June 27, 1898. 52 Cedar St.

**Interest on Mobile City Bonds.**

The July coupons of Mobile City Bonds, issue of 1881, will be paid on and after July First, 1898, in New York, by the Mercantile National Bank, and in Mobile by the First National Bank of Mobile.

Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee.

**East River National Bank,**
New York, June 22, 1898.

A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1898.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

## PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—There was more interest taken in the industrial stocks in the local market to-day than there had been before for some time. The feature was the strength of Electric Storage, which from 23⅛ to 28½. The preferred stock acted in sympathy, and rose from 26 to 30½. Welsbach further rose from 59¾ to 62½, and Welsbach Commercial from 25 to 27; the preferred also advanced, selling up from 78⅞ to 83⅝. There was better support given to Marsden, and it was more active and higher—6¼ to 7¼. Pennsylvania Manufacturing was weak under realizing. There was some improvement in Canada Welsbach; it rose from 1½ to 2¼. Pennsylvania, on good buying, advanced to 58. Lehigh Valley was steady, while the Choctaws showed renewed strength, the common selling up from 20½ to 21¼ and the preferred from 36¾ to 37¼. Reading was steady at around the same figure as on Saturday. Union Traction fell off fractionally. Philadelphia was slightly lower, while Electric and People's 4s were steady. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey was stronger and more active.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Lehigh Valley | 22 | 22 |
| Northern Pacific com., t. c. | 20½ | 20¾ |
| Northern Pacific pf. | 69½ | 69¾ |
| Pennsylvania | 57⅞ | 58 |
| Reading t. c. | 9 9-16 | 9⅝ |
| Reading 1st pf. | 23 | 23¼ |
| Reading 2d pf. | 11½ | 11⅝ |
| St. Paul | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Western New York & Pennsylvania | 39 | 39¼ |
| Metropolitan Railway | 158 | 159 |
| Philadelphia Traction | 84¼ | 84⅜ |
| Baltimore Consolidated | 23¼ | 23½ |
| Union Traction | 17¼ | 17⅜ |
| Electric Storage | 28½ | 28⅝ |
| Electric Storage pf. | 30 | 31 |
| United Gas Improvement | 108⅝ | 109⅞ |
| Welsbach Light | 61¾ | 61⅞ |
| American R. E. L. | 3 | 4 |
| Marsden | 6¾ | 7¼ |
| Choctaw | 21⅜ | 21⅝ |
| Choctaw pf. | 37 | 37½ |
| Pennsylvania Manufacturing 5s pf. | 18 | 18½ |
| Reading general 4s | 80½ | 80⅝ |
| Electric & People's 4s | 85½ | 85⅝ |
| Philadelphia Electric 5s, t. c. | 96 | 96¼ |
| Equitable 5s | 107 | 107¼ |
| Cons. T., Pitts., pf. | 14¾ | 15 |
| Cons. T., Pitts., pf. | 49 | 49½ |

## MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

| | Monday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|
| Alta | .. | .04 |
| Alpha Con. | .01 | .01 |
| Andes | .02 | .03 |
| Belcher | .04 | .04 |
| Best & Belcher | .12 | .15 |
| Bullion | .. | .02 |
| Caledonia | .13 | .13 |
| Challenge Con. | .13 | .12 |
| Chollar | .05 | .06 |
| Confidence | .. | .25 |
| Con. Cal. & Va. | .. | .10 |
| Crown Point | .06 | .05 |
| Exchequer | .02 | .. |
| Gould & Curry | .07 | .07 |
| Hale & Norcross | .50 | .50 |
| Justice | .04 | .06 |
| Kentuck Con. | .03 | .04 |
| Mexican | .08 | .08 |
| Occidental Con. | .. | .05 |
| Ophir | .17 | .17 |
| Overman | .03 | .04 |
| Potosi | .05 | .05 |
| Savage | .02 | .03 |
| Scorpion | .01 | .. |
| Sierra Nevada | .44 | .50 |
| Standard | 1.60 | 1.50 |
| Union Con. | .13 | .15 |
| Utah Con. | .01 | .02 |
| Yellow Jacket | .13 | .11 |

Silver bars, 58¼; Mexican dollars, 46½@46⅝; drafts—sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 27.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

| | Monday. | | Saturday. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bid. | Asked. | Bid. | Asked. |
| Alamo | 2¾ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 3 |
| Anaconda | 45 | 50 | 44¾ | 50 |
| Anchoria | 77 | 77⅞ | 75½ | 77 |
| Argentum | 26¾ | 27 | 26¼ | 26⅞ |
| Battle Mountain | 25 | 27 | 25 | 27 |
| Bassick | 9⅛ | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9½ |
| El Paso | 8⅞ | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9½ |
| Elkton | 92¾ | 93 | 92¼ | 92⅞ |
| Gibson | 20¾ | 22½ | 19⅞ | 25 |
| Gold Coin | 96½ | 97 | 96 | 97 |
| Gold King | 55 | 57 | 54½ | 55½ |
| Golden Fleece | 20 | 30 | 20 | 30 |
| Garfield Con. | 12¾ | 13 | 12¾ | 13 |
| Isabella | 25½ | 25⅞ | 25⅝ | 25⅞ |
| Jefferson | 5½ | 7 | 5½ | 7 |
| Lillie | 86½ | 88 | 87½ | 88 |
| Matoa | 17¾ | 18 | 16⅞ | 17 |
| Moon Anchor | 92⅞ | 93¼ | 92¾ | 93 |
| Pharmacist | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅞ | 5¾ |
| Portland | 112½ | 114 | 112 | 115 |
| Rawlings | 19¼ | 20 | 19½ | 20 |
| Rosa | 13⅛ | 13½ | 13⅛ | 13¼ |
| Union | 15¼ | 15½ | 16 | 16¼ |
| Work | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 4 |

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

**Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, June 27, 1898.**

| —Closing.— Bid. | Asked. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .. | 27 | 100 | American Malting Co. | 26½ | 26½ | 26¼ | 26½ | − ⅝ |
| 79 | 79¼ | 450 | Am. Malting Co. pf. | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | + ¼ |
| 21 | 21½ | 100 | American Cotton Oil | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | − ⅛ |
| 75 | 75½ | 100 | Am. Cotton Oil pf. | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | +1¼ |
| 21 | 22⅞ | 100 | American District Tel. | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | ..... |
| 14⅞ | 15⅛ | 12,403 | American Spirits Mfg. | 15 | 15⅝ | 14⅞ | 15 | ..... |
| 39⅞ | 40 | 6,414 | Am. Spirits Mfg. pf. | 38⅝ | 40⅝ | 38⅝ | 40 | +1½ |
| 130 | 130½ | 22,200 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co. | 129¼ | 130¾ | 129 | 130 | ..... |
| 92½ | 94½ | 16 | Am. Tel. & Cable Co. | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | +2 |
| 120½ | 120¾ | 36,354 | American Tobacco | 121¼ | 121¾ | 121¾ | 121¾ | ..... |
| 120 | 124 | 32 | American Tobacco pf. | 121¾ | 121¾ | 121¾ | 121¾ | − ⅛ |
| 13¼ | 13½ | 400 | At., T. & S. F. | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 33⅜ | 33¾ | 9,424 | At., T. & S. F. pf. | 33⅜ | 34 | 33⅜ | 33⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 15½ | 16 | 1,401 | Baltimore & Ohio | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15½ | 15½ | − ½ |
| 6½ | 7 | 22 | B. & O. Southw. pf. | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | ..... |
| 3½ | 3⅞ | 250 | Bay State Gas | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 54¾ | 54⅞ | 49,595 | Brooklyn Rapid Tran. | 53⅜ | 54⅞ | 52⅝ | 54⅞ | +1½ |
| 121½ | 124 | 354 | Brooklyn Union Gas | 123 | 122 | 121½ | 121½ | −2 |
| 51½ | 52 | 310 | Canada Southern | 51⅜ | 51⅝ | 51⅜ | 51⅝ | ..... |
| 23 | 23⅛ | 2,100 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 23⅛ | 23⅜ | 23 | 23 | − ⅛ |
| 104¾ | 106 | 7,411 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy | 105 | 106¼ | 104¾ | 106¼ | + ½ |
| 107 | 108 | 60 | Chi. & East. Ill. pf. | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ | − ¼ |
| 14½ | 14¼ | 420 | Chicago Great West. | 14¾ | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | ..... |
| 9¼ | 9¾ | 40 | Chi., Ind. & Louis. | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | − ⅛ |
| 98⅞ | 99 | 10,715 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul | 99¼ | 99¼ | 98⅝ | 98⅞ | − ½ |
| 149 | 149¾ | 13 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. | 149¾ | 149¾ | 149¾ | 149¾ | ..... |
| 125¾ | 126 | 275 | Chi. & Northw. | 125¾ | 125¾ | 125½ | 125¾ | − ¼ |
| 106¾ | 106⅞ | 5,014 | Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. | 106¾ | 107 | 106½ | 106¾ | ..... |
| 41⅞ | 42½ | 550 | C., C., C. & St. L. | 41¾ | 42 | 41¾ | 42 | + ¼ |
| 15¼ | 15⅞ | 100 | Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | ..... |
| 21¾ | 22 | 64 | Colorado Fuel & Iron | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | ..... |
| 40½ | | 100 | Consolidated Coal | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | ..... |
| 196½ | 198 | 300 | Consolidated Gas | 195½ | 196½ | 195½ | 196½ | − ¼ |
| 36½ | 37¼ | 400 | Consolidated Ice | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | + ¼ |
| 90 | 92 | 200 | Consolidated Ice pf. | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | ..... |
| 50⅝ | 51¾ | 440 | Denver & R. G. pf. | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | − ⅛ |
| 16¼ | 17¾ | 100 | D. M. & Ft. Dodge | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | − ⅛ |
| 62 | 63 | 200 | Detroit Gas | 62⅝ | 62⅞ | 62⅝ | 62⅞ | +1 |
| .. | 63 | 200 | Eastern Elevator | 64 | 64¼ | 64 | 64¼ | ..... |
| 13¼ | 13½ | 25 | Erie | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | ..... |
| 35⅜ | 36 | 200 | Erie 1st pf. | 36¼ | 36¼ | 35¾ | 35¾ | − ¼ |
| .. | .. | 5 | Flint & P. M. pf. | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | ..... |
| 38 | 38¼ | 3,300 | General Electric | 37¾ | 38½ | 37¾ | 37¾ | + ⅝ |
| 177 | 179 | 200 | Great Northern pf. | 177½ | 177½ | 177½ | 177½ | + ⅝ |
| 23⅜ | 23⅝ | 820 | Hawaiian Sugar | 24 | 24⅝ | 23½ | 23½ | − ½ |
| 103⅝ | 106½ | 1,367 | Illinois Central | 103 | 105½ | 105 | 105½ | + ½ |
| 50 | 50½ | 800 | Laclede Gas | 50 | 50½ | 50 | 50⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 70 | 71¼ | 555 | Lake Erie & West. pf. | 71 | 71⅝ | 70¾ | 71⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 52¼ | 52⅝ | 2,377 | Louisville & Nashville | 52¾ | 52⅝ | 52¼ | 52¼ | − ⅜ |
| 103⅛ | 103⅞ | 4,444 | Manhattan Con | 103⅝ | 104¼ | 103½ | 103½ | − ⅜ |
| 158¼ | 158¾ | 1,865 | Met. St. Ry., ex div. | 159¼ | 159¼ | 158¾ | 158¾ | − ¾ |
| 105¾ | 106¼ | 918 | Michigan Central | 105 | 106 | 105 | 106 | +1 |
| 90¾ | 92 | 200 | Minn. & St. L. 1st pf. | 90¾ | 91 | 90¾ | 91 | +1 |
| 74 | 74¾ | 200 | Minnesota Iron | 74½ | 74½ | 74 | 74 | − ½ |
| 11 | 12 | 200 | Mo., Kan. & Tex. | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | − ⅛ |
| 33⅞ | 34½ | 50 | Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf. | 33¼ | 33½ | 33¼ | 33¼ | ..... |
| 35⅝ | 35⅞ | 2,177 | Missouri Pacific | 35¼ | 36⅛ | 35½ | 35⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 34 | 35 | 300 | National Lead Co. | 34½ | 35 | 34¼ | 35 | ..... |
| 106¼ | 107¼ | 201 | National Lead Co. pf. | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107½ | 107¾ | − ⅛ |
| 92¾ | 94⅜ | 812 | New Jersey Central | 95 | 95 | 94 | 94 | − ⅛ |
| 116½ | 116⅝ | 1,565 | New York Central | 116¼ | 116⅝ | 116¼ | 116½ | + ¼ |
| 70 | 72½ | 70 | Norfolk & West. pf. | 52 | 52¼ | 52 | 52¼ | ..... |
| 150 | 150 | 150 | North American | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | − ⅛ |
| 6,405 | 6,490 | 6,405 | Northern Pacific | 29⅞ | 30⅜ | 29½ | 29½ | − ⅝ |
| 9,490 | 9,490 | 9,490 | Northern Pacific pf. | 70 | 70⅝ | 69¾ | 69¾ | − ¼ |
| 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 300 | Ontario & Western | 15 | 15⅞ | 15 | 15⅛ | − ⅛ |
| 72½ | 72½ | 200 | Ore. R. & Nav. pf. | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | − ½ |
| 209¾ | 210 | 310 | Pacific Mail | 209¾ | 209¾ | 209¾ | 209½ | − ¼ |
| 34¾ | 35 | 215 | Pacific Coast | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | ..... |
| 85 | 88 | 255 | Pac. Coast 1st pf. | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | ..... |
| 60 | 62 | 70 | Pac. Coast 2d pf. | 60½ | 60½ | 60 | 60 | + ¼ |
| 115¾ | 116 | 390 | Pennsylvania R. R. | 115¾ | 116 | 115¾ | 116 | ..... |
| 95¾ | 96 | 10,775 | People's Gas, Chicago | 95½ | 96¼ | 95¼ | 96 | ..... |
| 43¾ | 45 | 512 | Pitts., C., C. & St. L. | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | ..... |
| 169 | .. | 27 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | +3½ |
| 196¼ | 196¾ | 3,017 | Pull. Pal. Car Co. | 193 | 196¼ | 195 | 196¼ | − ⅛ |
| 19 | 19¼ | 680 | Reading | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 46 | 46¼ | 1,500 | Reading 1st pf. | 46¾ | 46⅞ | 46¼ | 46¼ | − ⅛ |
| 27½ | 28 | 300 | Rio Grande Western | 27 | 27½ | 27 | 27½ | + ⅛ |
| 61½ | 63 | 200 | St. J. & G. I. 1st pf. | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | − ⅝ |
| 77 | 77¾ | 300 | St. Paul & Omaha | 77¾ | 77⅝ | 77 | 77 | + ¼ |
| 19 | 20 | 300 | Southern Pacific | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¼ | 19¼ | ..... |
| 8½ | 8¾ | 800 | Southern Railway | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | ..... |
| 30 | 30½ | 2,951 | Southern Railway pf. | 30 | 30⅝ | 29⅞ | 30 | − ⅛ |
| 6¾ | 7 | 330 | Standard Rope & T. | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | +1 |
| 25 | 26 | 7,135 | Tenn. Coal & Iron | 25 | 26 | 24½ | 26 | ..... |
| 11⅝ | 11⅞ | 100 | Texas Pacific | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 178 | 179 | 100 | Third Avenue | 178 | 178 | 178 | 178 | +2 |
| 23⅞ | 24⅛ | 2,480 | Union Pacific | 23⅞ | 24⅛ | 23⅞ | 24½ | − ⅛ |
| 60⅝ | 60¾ | 8,817 | Union Pacific pf. | 60⅝ | 61 | 60½ | 60⅝ | − ⅜ |
| 7⅞ | 7¾ | 640 | U. P., D. & G. t. | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7½ | 7¾ | ..... |
| 40 | 44 | 20 | United States Express | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | − ⅛ |
| 7¼ | 7¾ | 925 | United States Leather | 7⅝ | 8 | 7½ | 7½ | + ¼ |
| 66¼ | 66⅝ | 10,100 | U. S. Leather pf. | 65½ | 67⅜ | 65½ | 66¼ | − ⅛ |
| 25⅜ | 25½ | 11,550 | United States Rubber | 24¾ | 26 | 24¾ | 25½ | +3⅞ |
| 89 | 89⅞ | 5,201 | U. S. Rubber pf. | 87 | 90 | 87 | 90 | − ⅛ |
| 7 | 7⅜ | 100 | Wabash | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | − ⅛ |
| 19 | 19¼ | 210 | Wabash pf. | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | +1½ |
| 92 | 93¼ | 700 | Western Union | 92¼ | 93¼ | 92¼ | 93¼ | − ½ |
| 9 | 9⅜ | 5,539 | Western Union Tel. | 93¾ | 94 | 93¼ | 93¼ | − ½ |
| 1¾ | 1⅞ | 300 | W. & L. E., $1 as. pd. | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | − ⅛ |
| 10 | 11 | 375 | W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd. | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 10½ | 11⅜ | + ⅜ |
| Sales | | 285,172 | | | | | | |

## Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Ask'd. | | Bid. | Ask'd. | | Bid. | Ask'd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891 | 95 | .. | Del., L. & W. | .. | .. | 158 | 15 | 30 |
| 4s, r., 1907 | 110 | 110¼ | Den. & R. G. | 12 | 12¾ | New Cent. Co. | 7 | .. |
| 4s, c., 1907 | 111 | 112 | D. M. & Ft. D. | 16¼ | 17¼ | N. Y. Air Brake | 40 | 42 |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 125 | 125 | D. M. & Ft. D. pf. | 80 | .. | N. Y. & N. H. | 187 | 190 |
| 4s, c., 1925 | 124¼ | 125 | Dul., S. S. & Atl. | 2½ | 6 | N. Y. C. & St. L. | 12¾ | 13¾ |
| 5s, r., 1904 | 112¾ | 112¾ | Ed. E. Il. of N. Y. | 125 | 130 | N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf. | 67 | 73 |
| 5s, c., 1904 | 112¾ | 112½ | *E. E. Il. of Bkln. | 107 | 110 | N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf. | 30 | 35 |
| Currency 6s, 1899 | 101½ | .. | Eighth Avenue | 335 | 345 | Norfolk & So. | 60 | 66 |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899 | 101 | .. | Erie 2d pf. | 17 | 17½ | Nor. & West. | 14 | 15¼ |
| Dist. Col. 3-65s | 115½ | .. | Ev. & T. H. | 28 | 28 | Ont. Mining | 3 | 5 |
| Adams Express | 100 | 102 | Ev. & T. H. pf. | 50 | 58 | Ore. R. & N. | 49 | 51 |
| Albany & Sus. | 180 | .. | American Tobacco pf. | .. | .. | Oregon S. L. | 12 | 12 |
| American Coal | 115 | 140 | Fl. W. & R. G. | .. | .. | Penn. Coal | 340 | .. |
| Am. Express | 125 | 130 | Green Bay & W. | 30 | 40 | Peo., Dec. & Ev. | 1½ | 2 |
| Am. Sug. Ref. pf. | 111 | 112 | H. B. Claflin | 88 | .. | Peo., & Eastern | 4 | 6 |
| Ann Arbor | 11 | 11½ | Homestake | 48 | .. | P., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 60 | 65 |
| Ann Arbor pf. | 35½ | 37 | Ill. Cent. l. | 99 | 100 | Pitts. & West. pf. | 6 | 8 |
| Boston A. L. pf. | 103 | 106 | Ill. Steel Co. | 56¾ | 57½ | Quicksilver | 1¼ | 2 |
| Brunswick City | 10½ | 11½ | Ind., Ill. & Iowa | 30 | .. | Quicksilver pf. | 5 | 8 |
| Buff., R. & P. | 20 | 30 | Iowa Central | 9⅛ | 9½ | Reading 2d pf. | 23 | 23½ |
| Buff., R. & P. pf. | 61 | 66½ | Iowa Central pf. | 32 | 33 | Rens. & Sar. | 178 | .. |
| Canadian Pacific | 83⅝ | 84⅞ | Jollet & Chicago | 160 | .. | Rome, W. & O. | 121⅝ | .. |
| Central Pacific | 13¾ | 14¼ | K. C., P. & G. | 15¾ | 6½ | Rio G. W. pf. | 67½ | 68 |
| Chi. & Alton | 157½ | .. | Kanawha & Mich. | 5½ | 5½ | St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. | 7½ | 7¾ |
| Chi. & Alton pf. | 172 | .. | Keokuk & Des M. | 17 | 19 | St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. pf. | .. | .. |
| Chi. & E. Ill. | 58½ | 59½ | Keokuk & West. | 30 | 35 | St. L. & San Fran. | 21½ | 21¾ |
| Chi. Gt. W. pf., A. | 32 | 34 | Kingston & Pem. | 4¼ | 9¾ | St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf. | 7½ | 8 |
| Chi. Gt. W. pf. B. | 23 | 24½ | Laclede Gas pf. | 91 | 93 | St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf. | 15 | 16 |
| Chi. Gt. W. deb. | 71 | .. | L. E. & W. | 15 | 16 | St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf. | 61 | 62 |
| Chi., Ind. & L. pf. | 30 | 32 | Lake Shore | 189 | 190 | St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf. | 28½ | 29 |
| Chi. Term. Trans. | 1½ | 8¼ | Lake Shore certfs. | 189 | 191 | St. L. S. W. | 5 | 5¼ |
| Chi. Term. T. pf. | 27 | 30 | Long Island | 50 | 53 | St. L. S. W. pf. | 10⅝ | 11½ |
| C., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 88 | 90 | Manhattan Beach | 3 | 6 | St. P. & Duluth | 18 | 22 |
| Clev., L. & W. pf. | 45 | 49 | Md. Coal pf. | 48 | 52 | St. P. & D. pf. | 79 | 84 |
| Cleve. & Pitts. | 170 | .. | Mexican Central | 4¾ | 5⅛ | St. P., M. & M. | 142 | 144 |
| Col. C. & I. Dev. pf. | ⅞ | .. | Mex. Nat. certfs. | ¾ | 1¼ | St. P. & O. pf. | 152 | 155 |
| C. C. & I. Dev. pf. | 1½ | 3 | Mex. Nat. pf. | 27½ | 29 | Sil. bullion certfs. | 59 | 60 |
| Col. C. & I. pf. | .. | 90 | Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. | 6 | .. | Sixth Avenue | 200 | 210 |
|

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

### Block of Fifth Avenue Apartments Sold—Other Dealings—Sales at Auction.

Henry Miller has sold to a cash purchaser for $28,000 three houses, each on a lot 25 by 100, on East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, between Willis and Alexander Avenues. These houses are in process of construction. They are to be five-story structures with basement stores. The lots constituted one-half of a purchase for $9,000 of six lots of equal size from Adler & Herrman some weeks ago, the other three lots being on East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, between the same avenues. Mr. Miller is also building on the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street lots.

Larkin & O'Donnell have sold for Richard H. Clark for $165,000 the four five-story flats 1,365, 1,367, 1,369, and 1,371 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

Ogden & Clarkson have sold for the Travers estate to Daniel B. Freedman, on private terms, the four-story brownstone residence 36 East Twenty-second Street, 26.3 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Grace C. Cudlipp, for $12,050, the four-story brick basement, with three-story frame tenement at the rear, 357 West Sixteenth Street, 125 feet east of Ninth Avenue, on a plot 25 by 92.

### To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Robert E. L. Lewis, referee, 62 Vesey Street, north side, 43.9 feet west of West Broadway, 25 by 100, five-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $20,339; subject to another mortgage for $36,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, John Ford, referee, 114 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 151.9 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,373.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Emanuel Blumenstiel, referee, block front on the west side of Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, being 203.9½ on Broadway, 101.2⅝ on Forty-fourth Street, and 154.8⅝ on Forty-fifth Street, five-story brick and limestone theatre, known as "The Olympia." Due on judgment, $346,526; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, 968 Tremont Avenue, southwest side, 50 feet southeast of Crotona Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,234.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Decker, referee, 307 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 70.4 feet north of Seventy-fourth Street, 17 by 81, four-story brick dwelling; 547 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 80.6 by 25.3 by 83.10, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment on the foregoing parcels, $5,700.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Louis C. Whiton, referee, part of Lot 80 on the map of the village of Morrisania, being on the east side of Franklin Avenue, 27.3 by 259 and irregular, vacant.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, 111 and 113 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 145 feet east of Park Avenue, two four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $41,631.

### THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

#### List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 339 and 340 Main Street, for two three-story frame dwellings, 20.3 by 46 and 25.8 by 46, Maria L. Seifert of 622 Third Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Brook Avenue, for a two-story brick storehouse, 25 by 20; Martin Tully, owner; H. T. Howell of 748 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $500.

#### Alterations.

Nos. 202 and 204 Edgecombe Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; Annie M. Geraghty of 256 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 1,031 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 317 West Fifty-second Street and 227 to 235 East One Hundred and Second Street, to two four-story brick schools; the city, owner; B. J. Snyder of 583 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,100.

No. 58 West Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick store; L. M. Hirsh of 176 Grand Street, owner; R. Maynicke of 725 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 47 West Thirty-third Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; Benjamin Stern, owner; Robertson & Manning of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $10,000.

Sixth Avenue, east side, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, to a six-story brick, stone, and iron warehouse; the Seigel-Cooper Company, owner; Delemos & Cordes of 130 Fulton Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

#### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, June 27.

AVENUE C, s e s, 500 ft s of Cliff St, 25x169.6x25x169.6; Francis Deimel and wife to Henry L. Deimel..... 5,000

BATHGATE AV, w s, 220.6 ft s of Sedgwick St, runs 94.4x s 29.11x s e to Quarry Road x23.5x14.8x4.11; Alexis D. Caldwell to Le Grand L. Clark..... 1

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 82d St, 102.2x 94; Christian Blinn, Jr., to Henriette Blinn..... 1

BROOME ST, 244, corner of Ludlow St, 20.1x52.6x irregular; Orville N. Purdy, trustee, to David Hadansky..... 32,320

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 175 ft n of Clifton St, 25x125; Mine Delmel to Henry L. Deimel..... 7,000

EAST CHESTER ROAD, e s, 75 ft s of Cornell Av, 25x100; John H. Judge, referee, to Robert J. Howe..... 1,600

FOX ST, e s, 348.3 ft n of 165th St, 37.6x 100; John De Hart and wife to Adolph M. Bendheim..... 22,000

GERMAN PLACE, n e corner of 157th St, 200.3x87.4x200x77.9; Adolph M. Bendheim and wife to John De Hart..... 45,000

GREENWICH AV, 119, w s, 27.7x98.1x 26.4x71.1; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Theresa Schlosser..... 8,000

GREENWICH ST, 115, n w corner of Jane St, 27.5x57.1x25.1x68.2; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Theresa Schlosser..... 7,000

JACKSON ST, 51, 25x75; Simon Selzer to Joseph Goldfarb and another. Exchange and 1

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 105th St, 31.10x55; Leopold Hutter to Martin H. Goodkind..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 75.11 ft s of 56th St, 24.6x80; Thomas J. Dunn, Sheriff, to Charles F. Isola..... 20,000

LOT 562, map of Section A of Vyse estate; William Wetterer and wife to William A. Jackson..... 1

LOT 248, map of Mapes estate; Joseph Tesoro and wife to H. P. Rose..... 1

LOT 224, map of East Tremont; John F. Crotty and wife to Henry Reynard..... 400

MONROE ST, 230 and 232, 41x95.3; Joseph Goldfarb and others to Annie S. Selzer..... 64,000

OLD SLIP, 19, s w corner of Water St; Matilda C. Verplanck to John Arbuckle and others..... 1

PLEASANT AV, 397, w s, 20.2 ft s of 121st St, 16x75.4x16x76.2; Eliza M. E. Stone and others to Cornelius J. Reilly. 1

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of 174th St, 26.9x95.9x26.9x95.9; Dennis O'Connell and wife to William C. Bergen..... 800

IRVINGTON ST, s w corner of Sheriff St, 25.2x50; Joseph Collet to F. W. Frerichs and wife..... 1

STANTON ST, s w corner of Sheriff St, 25x90; Barned Geller and wife to Gustav Lurie..... 1

WALTON AV, 643, w s, 482.6 ft n of 150th St, 16.9x94.10x15.8x94.8; Charles M. Jelliff to Seth R. Johnson..... 1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 103d St, 20.11x80; Mary C. Johnston to Joseph S. Clemay..... 43,600

WEST END AV, s e corner of 103d St, 20.11x80; Joseph S. Clemay to Alexander Johnstone..... 43,000

18T AV, 957 and 959; Anastatia M. Murray to Timothy J. M. Murray..... 1

2D AV, s w corner of 100th St, 50x105; John H. Sturk and wife to Jonas Weil and another..... Exch.

4TH ST, s e s, 120 ft n e of Union Av, 40x100; Annie M. C. Barton to Agnes M. Eden..... Exch.

5TH AV, n e corner of 2d St, 105x114; Joseph O. Downes and wife to George T. Ballard..... 1

3D AV, s s, 300 ft e of 3d St, 40x100; Margaret A. Cole to Emma Falck..... 1

14TH ST, s s, 155 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 50x114; Ernest Bonavia to William H. Glover..... Exch.

31ST ST, n s, 160 ft e of 10th Av, 40x98.9; Robert A. Greacen, individually and as executor, to Continental Trust Company, trust deed..... 1

32D ST, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Hugh McAdam to Ellen McAdam..... 1

42D ST, s s, 113 ft w of 1st Av, 28x98.9; Mary Voss to Henry C. Voss..... 1

47TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 100.5; Mary Dymock to Louise E. Bickelhoupt..... 1

49TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; John W. Hutchinson, Jr., referee, to Hugh Martin..... 5,000

62D ST, s s, 192.6 ft e of 4th Av, 18.9x 100.5; Jane A. E. Fash and another to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger..... 1

66TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 21x100.5; Frederick A. Snow and wife to Louisa A. Pinck..... 100

73D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; Alfred D. Pell and wife to Eliza Guggenheimer..... 55,000

73D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; Eliza Guggenheimer to Laura A. Palmer..... 55,000

76TH ST, 326 West, 22x102.2; John Day and wife to Kate A. McGovern..... 100

78TH ST, 407, 409, and 411 West, 51x 102.2; Edward Ferrero to Amand Ferrero..... 1

102D ST, s s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 75x102.2; Selig Housah to Morris Steinhardt..... 100

84TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 102; Celia Biesenthal to Edward Biesenthal..... 1

111TH ST, 210 East, 60x100.11; Michael Crotty to Mary Crotty..... 1

115TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Percy Levy to Betty Abrams... 29,000

121ST ST, s s, 260 ft w of 2d Av, 25x½ block; Michael Crotty to Mary Crotty... 1

123D ST, 206 and 208 East, s s, 50x100.11; Charles Merlach and wife to Peter Schaeffler..... 17,000

123D ST, 245 East, 27x100.11; Catharina Bormann to Isidor Berkowitz..... 1

132D ST, 32 West, 25x99.11; Hannah Wallach to Hartford Maginess..... 1

134TH ST, n s, 20 ft w of Madison Av, 100x96.6x irregular; Mary Cosgrove to Mortimer F. Porter..... 1

134TH ST, 205 West, 17.4x71.9; Hester B. Pollon to Dora de Waltoff..... 1

135TH ST n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Annie Jeffery to William Jeffery..... 1

136TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Frederick Wehnes and another to James H. Cassidy..... 1

169TH ST, s w s, at n s of 167th St, runs w along 169th St x s w 28.11x s 38.6 to 167th St x e, 60.4; John De Hart and wife to Adolph M. Bendheim..... 30,000

#### Recorded Leases.

BRACKMAN, August, to Charles Willersdorf; 1st Av, 1,037, s w corner of 57th St, 5 years..... $1,200

BUTZ, Philip, to Jacob M. 1, 3 Pike St and 100 Henry St, 6 5-6 years..... 1,140 to 1,200

CURTIS, Eliza V., and another, executors, to Hugh Slevin; 203 3d Av, 9 years..... 3,120

FISH, Nicholas, and others, executors, to Charles N. Eltenbenz and another, executors; 3d Av, e s, 25.6 ft n of 12th St, 26x100, 21 years..... 1,250

KOSMAK, Emil H., to Abraham Lefschitz; 39 and 41 Delancey St, 1 5-6 years..... 3,100

MARTLING, Anna M., to Mina Ehrman; 350 West 39th St, 4½ years..... 600 to 720

RAFFER, Edward, to Frank Herman; 2,262 2d Av, 4 11-12 years..... 1,000

SCHREINER, John, Jr., to Robert H. Hentze; 2,357 2d Av, 3 1-6 years..... 1,200

VAN DUSEN, Hiram, as executor, to Cornelius J. Reilly; 1st Av, n e corner of 123d St, 10 years..... 1,120

#### Recorded Mortgages.

ANTES, Martin, to John Daily; Lot 148, map of portion of the Hunt estate, Van Nest, 5 years..... 1,500

ASH, Phebe A., to the New York Savings Bank; n s of 150th St, 175 ft e of Boulevard or Drive, 5 years..... 6,000

BOLGER, Paul S., to Clark W. Dunlop; s w corner of Lexington Av and 57th St, 1 1-3 years..... 3,000

BRODERICK, Mary A., to Harlem Savings Bank; s w corner of Pelham and Fulton Avs, 1 year..... 5,000

CASSIDY, James H., to Frederick Wehnes and another; s s of 136th St, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, ½ mortgage..... 3,000

DeHART, John, to Adolph M. Bendheim; n e corner of 157th St and German Place, 2 years..... 25,000

EGAN, Thomas, to George Ehret; s s of 80th St, 200 ft w of 2d Av, demand... 1,500

FINCK, Louisa A., to Frederick A. Snow; s s of 66th St, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 3,500

GALLAGHER, William W., to Judson S. Todd; 445 West 21st St, 1 year..... 1,500

HERMANN, Frank, to The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; n e corner of 146th St and 2d Av, leasehold, demand..... 4,000

HOUSER, Martin, to Jacob Ruppert; 2,357 2d Av, leasehold, demand..... 3,500

IAMS, Phoebe A., and husband to Anita Bliss; 112 Henry St, 1 year..... 2,000

JEFFERY, William, to John J. Kenny and another; n s of 135th St, 175 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1-3 year..... 17,000

JEFFERY, William, to Henry Raabe, Jr., and another; n s 135th St, 175 ft w of St. Ann's Av, ¼ year..... 2,750

JEFFERY, William, to William T. Hookey; n s of 135th St, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1-3 year..... 1,000

KIDANSKY, David, and Harris Fine to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 244 Broome St and 81 and 83 Ludlow St, 1 year..... 10,000

KIDANSKY, David, and Harris Fine to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 244 Broome St and 81 and 83 Ludlow St, 1 year..... 10,000

KIDANSKY, David, and Harris Fine to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 244 Broome St and 81 and 83 Ludlow St, 1 year..... 9,000

LALOR, Clara, and Agnes L. Cremin to Adrian H. Jackson; 21 Irving Place, 2 years..... 5,000

LEO, Leopold, to Hermietta Krauskopf, executrix, &c.; 529 West 182d St, 2 years..... 2,400

LEVY, Adelaide, to The East River Savings Institution; 2,889 and 2,897 3d Av, 1 year..... 8,000

LEVY, Barnett, and others to Emilie J. Murray; 246 21 St, 1 year..... 7,000

LEWIS, William H., to Fanny B. Rogers; 384 Grand St, 2 years..... 2,000

LIEBESKIND, Henie, to Louis Lese and another; n s of 119th St, 140 ft e of Park Av, 1 year..... 8,000

MAGINESS, Hartford, to Hannah Wallach; 42 West 132d St, 2 years..... 2,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 62d St, 200 ft e of West End Av, demand..... 6,000

MOORE, Alexander, to Mutual Bank; 11 West 68th St, secures notes..... 27,000

MUHLKER, Henry, to Julia S. Bryant; w s of Lenox Av, 24.11 ft n of 137th St, 1 year..... 5,000

NELSON, Charles, to Elizabeth S. Clark, as general guardian, &c.; n s of 122d St, 330.9 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years..... 12,000

O'TOOLE, Catharine A., to Cyrus Hitchcock; e s of Jackson Av, 227 ft s of 165th St, 1¼ years..... 500

PETERSON, Frederick, to Harriett A. Caswell; 60 West 50th St, leasehold, 3 years..... 10,000

PRIESTER, Adam, to Frederick Neff; 129 Spring St, 5 years..... 10,000

RIORDAN, John D., to Elizabeth Fernan; 89 and 91 Roosevelt St, 1 year..... 1,000

STRAUSS, Hermann and Bertha, to Charles H. Marshall and another, trustees, &c; w s of 5th Av, 75.11 ft s of 112th St, 5 years..... 20,000

STRAUSS, Hermann and Bertha, to Katharine A. Kingsland; w s of 5th Av, 75.11 ft s of 112th St, 5 years..... 20,000

STRAUSS, Hermann and Bertha, to Katharine A. Kingsland; w s of 5th Av, 50.11 ft s of 112th St, 5 years..... 20,000

STRAUSS, Hermann and Bertha, to Katharine A. Kingsland; w s of 5th Av, 25.11 ft n of 111th St, 5 years..... 20,000

STRAUSS, Hermann and Bertha, to Frederic de P. Foster; w s of 5th Av, 50.11 ft n of 111th St, 5 years..... 20,000

STRAUSS, Hermann and Bertha, to Daniel K. De Buxedon; w s of 5th Av, 75.11 ft n of 111th St, 5 years..... 20,000

STRAUSS, Hermann and Bertha, to John A. Ashnwall and another, trustees, &c.; s w corner of 5th Av and 112th St, 3 years..... 36,000

STRAUSS, Hermann and Bertha, to William M. Kingsland; n w corner of 5th Av and 111th St, 3 years..... 36,000

WALLACE, Robert, to Edward and Henry Hirsh; n s of 96th St, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 45,000

WATSON, Annie Jean, to the Bowery Savings Bank; n s of 21st St, 195 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years..... 25,000

WILKING, Hermann, to Beadleston & Woerz; 272 and 273 West St, leasehold, demand..... 5,000

#### Assignments of Mortgages.

BENSON, Garrett G., to Margaret Young..Nom.

BIRDSELL, Harry, to John C. Barth... 2,000

BROWN, Waldron P., and another, trustees, to William G. Vermilye, Jr..... 14,000

BROWN, Alfred J., to George Ehret..... 26,823

BROWN, Waldron P., and another, trustees, to George G. Renshaw..... 22,000

BROWNE, Henry R., estate of, to Sarah A. Browne..... 1,500

EICKWORT, Louis, to Jessie Bowman.... 500

FLOCKEN, Nicholas I., to the Batavia and New York Woodworking Company...Nom.

GUSTHAL, Leopold, and another, executors, to Clara R. Gerken..... Nom.

GUSTHAL, Leopold, as trustee, to Clara R. Gerken..... Nom.

HELLINGER, Leopold, to Frederick M. Littlefield..... Nom.

HENRY RAABE & SONS to John J. Kenny..... 1,425

LUCKINGS, Samuel J., to John C. Barth..Nom.

LITTLEFIELD, Frederick M., to Edward Burns..... Nom.

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to Louis Sahm..... Omitted

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMpany of New York to Henry T. Drowne.. 3,583

OSGOOD, Asenath, and others, to George Theiss and others..... Nom.

POWELL, Sarah H., to Elizabeth Lawton..... 3,000

POWELL, Sarah H., to Henry A. Moore, Trustee..... 4,800

POWELL, Sarah H., to Susan C. Merritt.. 6,000

SPEKTORSKY, Gussie, to Joseph Spektorsky..... 3,000

STEWART, Charles E., to Harriet M. Smith, (three assignments)..... 42,000

STEWART, Charles E., to David Stewart. 1,500

STONE, Georgiana C., to Emma D. Stone. 35,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to E. H. Allen..... 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Laura Oppenheimer and another, executors, &c..... 8,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to George S. Peabody..... 3,000

TAILER, Robert W., executor, &c., to Robert W. Tailer, trustee. &c..... 11,000

TAILER, Robert W., executor, &c., to Robert W. Tailer, trustee, &c..... 18,000

WALLACH, Antony, to Isaac M. Dyckman..... 20,000

WILLETS, John T., as administrator, &c., to John T. Willets, as guardian, &c. 13,000

WILLETS, John T., as administrator, &c., to John T. Willets, as guardian, &c.... 15,000

WILLETS, John T., as guardian, to Robert W. Carle, (two assignments)..... 28,000

#### Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, whole front from 164th to 165th St, 200x100; John Batton against John E. Darragh, owner and contractor..... $2,411

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 133d St, 100x100; Jennie E. Stothers against estate of Edward Jenkins, owner and contractor..... 250

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 133d St, 100x100; John B. Best against estate of Edward Jenkins, owner and contractor.. 520

BOWERY, 83; Solomon Eschwege against Joseph Cohn, owner; Michael Cohn, contractor..... 31

FREEMAN ST, s s, whole front from Fox or Simpson St to Intervale Av, 78.8x92.3x 132.8x75; John F. Nieburr against Anita Olsen, owner; Cornellus Olsen, owner and contractor..... 235

JACKSON AV, 1,047 to 1,061; Richard J. Cullen against Louis A. Schneider, owner and contractor..... 72

WATER ST, 160; John C. Orr & Co. against Gustav Salomon, owner; G. C. Gateley, contractor..... 29

9TH AV, 494; Isaac Haft against Louis Steets, owner; —— Brill, contractor.. 41

53D ST, s s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 83x100.5; Charles I. Hobkirk against Thomas W. and John H. Grimley, owners; Joseph J. Blaise, contractor..... 155

127TH ST, 124 East; Richard V. Stevens against George Jenkins, owner and contractor..... 258

136TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Schnatz and Massoth against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner and contractor..... 680

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

FULTON AV, s w corner of 173d St, 95.10x111.11x—x103; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company with Morris Marks, twelve payments..... $35,500

18TH ST, s s, 120.4 ft w of Avenue B, 24.8x103.3x25x61.2; Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman with Harris Goldberg, nine payments..... 14,000

96TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Edward and Henry Hirsh with Robert Wallace, nine payments..... 45,000

#### Lis Pendens.

BROOME ST, 508; Henry L. Sprague against Robert A. Evans and others. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stetson, Jennings & Russell.

CLINTON AV, w s, 195 ft n of Tremont Av, 20x 100; David F. Wright against Henry Schopper, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. B. Augustine.

FRANKLIN ST, s s, 78.7 ft w of Elm St, 19.11 x75; Augusta B. Wilson against John P. Groshon and others, (partition;) attorney, H. E. Frankenberg.

HAMILTON, Terrace, n e corner of 141st St, 20x 59.11x20x58.6; the American and Foreign Christian Union against Alice Davies and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Knox & Woodward.

LENOX AV, n e corner of 114th St, 75.11x175x irregular; Joseph B. Sargent and others against John Kehoe and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 114th St, 118.4x69.3x100.11x131.2; Frederick G. Potter against Anna J. Lennon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Arnold.

107TH AV, w s, 49.7 ft n of 92d St, 25.5x60; Marion M. Swinyard against Burrall Hoffman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stanton & Hopkins.

156TH ST, s w corner of Trinity Av, 22.6x100; Simon N. Perry against Henry K. Perry and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. N. Glover.

161ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, or 11th Av, 274.6x99.11; John R. Smith against William Broadbelt, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Weed, Henry & Meyers.

## FEDERAL COURTS.

### Calendar for Tuesday, June 28.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity cases. No day calendar.

## STATE COURTS.

### New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Beekman, P. J.; Gildersleeve and Giegerich, JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

15—T. J. Stewart & Co. vs. McDowell.
22—Wallach vs. Kalcheim.
Appeals from District Courts.
33—Cooper vs. Kanter.
36—O. J. Gude Co. vs. Farley.
47—Solomon vs. Meyer.
8—Lewey vs. Am. Wax and Paper Mfg. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—In re Geibel.
2—Perez vs. Flint, Eddy & Co.
3—Goldberg vs. Levine.
4—Ward vs. Weyerhauser.
5—Phila. Warehouse Co. vs. Roome.
6—Arnheim vs. Arnheim.
7—Barliati vs. Jesvell.
8—Van Rensselaer vs. Bainbridge.
9—Sherman vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
10—Porter vs. Gilman.
11—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
12—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank vs. Matthews.
13—Scheir vs. Scheir.
14—Davis vs. Bushby.
15—In re Nat. State Bank of O.
16—People vs. Inman.
17—Same vs. Del Sanos.
18—In re Palmer.
19—Huntington vs. Wabash R. R. Co.
20—Williams vs. same.
21—Bibbs vs. same.
22—Drum vs. same.
23—Harris vs. Taylor.
24—Guenat vs. Mandel.
25—Bucon vs. Stat. Is. Midland R. R. Co.
26—Miller vs. Hastings.
27—Shipden vs. Moore.
28—Broffman vs. Blake.
29—Jerome vs. Thrope.
30—Sommers vs. Cottentin.
31—Woolsey vs. Shaw.
32—Collins vs. Condon.
33—Mullerry vs. Lippman.
34—Nesmith vs. Am. Pegamoid Co.
35—Du Hamel vs. Du Hamel.
36—Porter vs. Jackson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.
1—Dinwiddie vs. Metzger.
2—Sanderson vs. Watson.
Demurrer.
784—Stromberg vs. Arbeiter Zeitung Pub. Co.
Preferred causes.
7023—Hart vs. Samuels.
4711—Kempson vs. Slator.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.
4704—Kullman vs. Cox.
5883—Trimble vs. De Seldinge.
5349—Murphy vs. Murphy.
6012—Van Allen vs. Van Allen.
6172—Fosgate vs. Martin.
6703—Silverman vs. Stein.
5920—Boyd vs. Boyd.
Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal branch.)—Fursman, J. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessey for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1—Michael McDermott.
2—Henry W. Smalley and John C. Munzinger.
3—Joseph Marcy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.
16902—Weinman vs. Betz.
17014—Babcock vs. Baker.
16888—Greenwald vs. Janssen.
17019—Goldstein vs. Leary.
16527—Sees vs. Schuyler.
16686—Wright vs. Gill.
16105—Casmento vs. McCallum.
5946—Hanavie vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
16745—Penners vs. Third Ave. R. R. Co.
13509—Sands vs. Met. Street Ry. Co.
16764—Henegan vs. Mt. Morris El. Light Co.
16468—O'Brien vs. Am. Brewing Co.
16867—Milehaple vs. Klingman.
15759—McLean vs. Johnson.
16914—Whitehouse vs. Dresler.
4996—Tobias vs. Wierck.
17068—Marvin vs. Deinke.
17036—Bissell vs. Bissell.
16859—Schoenherr vs. Hyde.
16574—Durham vs. Fix.
16779—Tradesmen's Nat. Bank vs. Colchester Mills.
16925—Hechsler vs. City of New York.
16845—McKesson vs. Craemer.
16990—Butcher vs. Consolidated Trust Co.
16849—Secor vs. Kender.
16149—H. Elias Brewing Co. vs. Comerford.
16997—Dominion Bank vs. Donovan.
16154—Halstead vs. Krans.
16758—Lehman vs. Corngutt.
16746—Ginsberg vs. Lowenstein.
14168—Fox vs. Miller.
16981—McNally vs. Mayor, &c.
13543—Weber vs. Anderson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., and V. for trial.
8257—Antony vs. Antony.
7524—Havens vs. Hagemeyer.
5142—Tracy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10877—Holmes, Booth & Hayden vs. Faber.
10878—Leonard vs. same
9240—Watson vs. Page.
11010—Austin vs. Brady.
8962—Malloy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10643—Firnski vs. Abrahams.
9588—Mandeville vs. Butler.
9437—Pinkus vs. Mills.
11171—Ives vs. Smalley.
8842—Bechtle vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
10931—Woolverton vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
Highest number reached in regular call, 11192.
11192—Bell vs. Arkell.
11215—White vs. Fennessy.
11253—O'Brien vs Davis.
11259—Medcraft vs. Meyer.
11345—Grossman vs. Floyd.
11346—August vs. Albert.
11348—Deyeggo vs. Uffenheimer.
11355—Wilson vs. Gorman.
11360—Taylor vs. De Bois.
11403—Brainerd S. & H. Quarry Co. vs. Hunt.
11437—Sallay vs. Dorman.
Inquest.
11147—Costa vs. Ventura.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McLennan, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VI., VII., IX., X., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar. Called at 10:30 A. M.
1—Thomas Arden.
2—Pauline S. Pearsall.
3—Mary L. Everdell.
4—Mendel Levin.
5—Isaac H. Reed.
6—Mary Johnson.
7—Oslas Wallerstein.
8—Denis Ryan.
9—Maria A. Hincken.
10—William Wade.
11—Hans A. Hausen.
12—Lena Seckman.
13—James O'Neil.
14—Ann Leonard.
15—Thomas O. Murray.
16—Henry Kolsch.
17—Joseph B. Ryllance.
18—Amanda L. Hager.
19—Alphonsus A. Francke.
20—John Green.
21—Ledyard Avery.
22—Henry J. Newton.
23—Patrick Fay.
24—Peter Mead.
25—John B. Haskin.
26—Gerhard H. Karstens.
27—Patrick Sheehan.
28—Solomon Rosenberg.
29—Winifred Austin.
30—Thomas Connor.
31—Morris R. Tuck.
32—Alexander Van Rensselaer.
33—Alonzo A. Alvoord.
34—George H. Case.
35—Benjamin Delahaef.
36—Eugene Peterson.
37—William A. Arnott.
38—Albert W. Brumaghin.
39—Daniel B. Franley.
40—William Joost.
41—Christian Jacob.
42—John Green.
43—Joseph Davidson.
44—Margaret P. Barden.
45—Rebecca Reynolds.
46—Charles L. Benst.
47—Cornella C. Lawrence.
48—Frederick Bremers.
49—Martha Stoppel.
50—Franz Schafer.
51—Richard S. Ely.
52—Ellen Taylor.
53—Annie Foster.
54—Ernest T. Hoffman.
55—Josiah Hobday.
56—John S. McWilliam.
57—Anna C. Harkness.

Wills for Probate—at 10 A. M., George F. Segelken. At 10:30 A. M., Ann Brennan, Serena D. Turrell, Charles G. Clark, Edward Jenkins, Rosena W. Smith, William J. Flagg, Moritz Singer. At 11 A. M., John A. Hardenburgh, Mary B. Henderson. At 2 P. M., Mary Catherine Clarke, John Gunner.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House.
1343—Contested will of Frances Lyon.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1742—Cooper vs. Earle.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
1205—Bilaski vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
1181—Fennelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1034—Weiss vs. same.
1210—Gallucclo vs. McNamara.
1167—Covell vs. Madler.
1245½—Sheridan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1251—Macgregor vs. Gilmore.
1252—De Voe vs. same.
1257—Westerfelt vs. Un. Ry. Co.
1260½—Richberg vs. High Grade Frame Co.
1263—Fohrenbach vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1266—Goodrich vs. Davoll.
1204—Brown vs. Flannery.
1217—Slotkin vs. Steinmann.
1158—Iron Clad Mfg. Co. vs. Snow, Church & Co.
1312—Pardio vs. Blumenstiel.
1273—Weiss vs. Roth.
1292—Caesar vs. Leipziger.
1302—Genzer vs. Grossner.
1305—Kohn vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
1151—Brooks vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1153—Haskins vs. Davis.
1178—Newman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1272—Stern vs. Goble.
1125—Ellison vs. Stevens.
1131—Fairchild vs. Van Horne.
1145—Richardson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1173—March vs. O'Brien.
1282—Fisher vs. Marks.
1286—Kregel vs. Blumberg.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
1378—Quandt vs. Union Ry. Co.
1387—Lees vs. Third Ave. R. R. Co.
1382—Nat. Phonograph Co. vs. Leeds.
1406—Duggan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1424—Cohen vs. Reed.
1432—Rose vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1358—

SUMMER RESORTS.

Long Island.

## Summer Homes on Long Island.

BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.

"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

FROM AMITYVILLE, L. I., TO N. Y. CITY
By Brooklyn Elevated in about 1 hour.

## HOTEL NEW POINT,

Thirty miles from New York; NOW OPEN; always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay; table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling; man in attendance; accommodations for 400 horses; reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY.

## MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL

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NOW OPEN.

T.F.Silleck,Mgr.; J.P.Greaves,Asst.Mgr.

## THE EDGEMERE,

EDGEMERE, L. I.,

Will Open June 20th.

J. H. BRESLIN.

## THE LOCH MERE,

Between Bellport and Patchogue, L. I.

Directly on Great South Bay and Dunton Lake; bathing, (fresh and salt water,) boating, fishing, driving, and wheeling. SAM. E. JOHNSON.

Saratoga Springs.

## Great Regatta at Saratoga. The Grand Union

offers special inducements to persons attending the Great Intercollegiate Boat Races, June 30 & July 1. Address

WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.

## HUESTIS HOUSE,

South Broadway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Open from May to November.
W. B. HUESTIS, Proprietor.

## WORDEN'S HOTEL,

Broadway, corner Division St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Open year round. Elevator and steam heat. Rates $3 a day. W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

HOTEL DAVARDO,

Saratoga, Springs, N. Y. Opens June 1. Located on North Broadway; acknowledged the "Unter den Linden" of America; perfect appointments and service. Send for booklet. D. E. WING, Prop.

Richfield Springs.

## Richfield Springs, N. Y.

On Lake Canadarago, 1,750 feet above sea level.

## HOTEL EARLINGTON,

Open June to October. Full orcestra and concerts daily.

## ST. JAMES HOTEL,

Located in Earlington Park. Now open. Modern rates.

BOATING—GOLF—BICYCLE OVAL.

## BATHING ESTABLISHMENT

opposite Hotel Earlington.

THE GREAT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

European methods for treatment of Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Insomnia, and Kidney Diseases. Diagram of rooms, rates, &c.

E. M. EARLE & SON,
New York Office, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

New England.

## WHITE MOUNTAINS MAPLEWOOD HOTEL

Grand Centre of the best drives, walks, sports, and attractions. Additional bathrooms and heating appliances, modern plumbing, perfect system of drainage. Served cottage for over-flow. Post Office, Telegraph, and Long Distance Telephone in the Hotel.
Private Cottages to rent. Golf Links. Opens July 2

## AINSLIE & WEBSTER, Managers

Hotel Majestic, New York City.

MAPLEWOOD COTTAGE.

An adjunct of MAPLEWOOD HOTEL. Many improvements, modern plumbing. Opens June 15.
LEON H. CILLEY, Manager, Maplewood, N. H.

## THE ALGONQUIN,

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.
On Passamaquoddy Bay.

The only 18-hole golf course of any Summer resort. Boating, bathing, fishing. For circulars, address
HARVEY & WOOD, 373 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; Room 311A, 203 Broadway, New York.

## PASSACONAWAY INN

YORK CLIFFS, Me.

Fine Yachting, Fishing, and Bicycling. Golf course close to Hotel. For circular apply to
HARVEY & WOOD, 373 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; Room 311A, 203 Broadway, New York.

## OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.

Opens June 25.

WARREN LELAND, Jr., Manager.

Circulars at Scofield's, 1 Madison Ave.

PINE RIDGE HOUSE, West Lebanon, N.H.

Surrounded by a large grove of beautiful pines, and overlooking the valleys of the Connecticut and White Rivers. Sanitary drainage; modern improvements. Accommodations 100; Terms Low.

Miscellaneous.

## SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.

PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. F. SHARP, PROP.

Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
Pamphlets on application.

## Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N.Y.

THE WESTPORT INN.

Fine, dry climate. "Westport Mountain Spring Water." Health record very high. No mosquitoes.
MRS. O. C. DANIELL, Manager.

FETHERS'S HOTEL, SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.

Now open for 1898: high ground; no malaria; free omnibus from station, baths and springs. For terms address D. L. FETHERS, Prop.

THE LOX-HURST,

Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation, 1,936; select family hotel for 80; attractive, comfortable, and cool; superior cuisine; rates, $10 up. Circulars of facts.
LEON DESPLAND, Mgr.

LAKE SIDE INN, Lake Placid, N. Y.

All year round. Beautifully situated on Mirror Lake. Circulars. E. D. VIALL.

Lake George.

Hotel Woodfin, Lake George. New Modern Hotel. Tel.; Telp'e; Post Office; 3 mails daily; $1.50 day, $7 week; circulars. S. H. Smith.

## NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

## ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR

SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,

8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.

FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H. for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 A.M., 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENSHOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.
CHARLES E. LELAND, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

*Adirondacks.*

## The Ampersand

Special terms and through trains for

4th July Excursion

10 hours from New York without change.
Golf Links, Boating, Fishing & all Recreations
Persons suffering from tuberculosis not accepted.
C. M. EATON, Ampersand, Franklin Co., N. Y.

## Rocky Point Inn.

Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain,
ADIRONDACKS.
PICTURESQUE AND POPULAR.

Now open. Special rates for June and September. For illustrated folder, &c., address ROCKY POINT INN CO., Old Forge, N. Y.

THE ALGONQUIN AND COTTAGES,

On Lower Saranac Lake, Adirondacks.
Open June first. Special rates for June. Illustrated pamphlet on application. Golf links.
JOHN HARDING, Algonquin, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
KISKATOM RETREAT HOUSE.

26th season: $6 to $8 per week; low rates for June; free boating and fishing; high elevation; grand mountain scenery; location unsurpassed; table and beds first class; plenty of shade. W. P. FISHER, KISKATOM, Greene Co., N. Y.

## CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

CATSKILL, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 2?

New Jersey.

## LONG BRANCH.

West End Hotel and Cottages.

COTTAGES OPEN JUNE 11.
HOTEL OPENS JUNE 23.
New York office, 115 Broadway, (Room 76.)
W. E. HILDRETH, Mgr.

## Somerset Inn,

& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

## HOTEL ALBION.

2D & OCEAN AVES., ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Fifty yards from surf; 18th season; accommodates 200; table the best; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week. C. H. PEMBERTON.

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ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Every modern hotel equipment. Capacity 300. Evening dinners. Otis elevator. Orchestra. Illustrated booklet. WRIGHT & FROST.

## THE TREMONT,

SEA GIRT, N. J.

Special rate for July 4th, Saturday until Tuesday, $5.00. I. S. HINKSON.

## THE FRANKLIN.

Asbury Park, N. J. One block from ocean; all improvements. 14th season. Cycle ac. E. STROUD.

Pennsylvania.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN. May to November. Location unexcelled. Excellent table; pure spring water. No malaria. Send for booklet. Mrs. THEO HAUSER & SON

MACHINERY.

GAS and kerosene engines; Mietz & Weiss are cheapest power known; ½ cent per horse-power per hour; patented all countries. 128-132 Mott St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO., plaintiff, against ANTONIA POLLOCK, individually and as administratrix, and others, defendants.

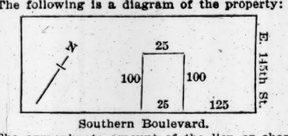
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter P. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being at East Morrisania, in the 23rd Ward of the City and County of New York, in the State of New York, being part of the lot known and distinguished on a certain map entitled Map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania, Town of Morrisania, Co. of Westchester, N. Y., surveyed by O. C. Buckhout, Civil Engineer, N. Y., July 12, 1857, and now on file in the Register's office of the County of Westchester by the No. 96, (sixty-six,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of the Southern Boulevard, (formerly Beach Avenue,) distant southwesterly one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet from the southwesterly corner of said Southern Boulevard and 145th Street; and running thence northwesterly along lot No. 67 on said map and parallel with said 145th Street one hundred feet (100); thence southwesterly and parallel with said Southern Boulevard twenty-five (25) feet; thence southeasterly through the centre of said lot No. 66 and parallel with said 145th Street, one hundred (100) feet to said northwesterly side of said Southern Boulevard; and thence northeasterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing all the land within said bounds.—Dated New York, June 25th, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property:




The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,754.55 with interest thereon from the 8th day of June, 1898, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $224.03, with interest from June 22nd, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of prior mortgages, taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,200.—Dated New York, June 25th, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
je28-2aw3wTu&Th&fy2

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART II., OF THE Supreme Court, held in and for the County of New York, at the Court House, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of March, 1898.—Present: Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice Supreme Court.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the DIAMOND TRUCK AND CAR GEAR COMPANY.

On reading the petition of Charles M. Preston, T. Beekman Westbrook, and Fred H. Parker, as Directors of the Diamond Truck & Car Gear Company, and a majority of the Directors thereof, a business corporation created under the laws of this State, the principal office located at the City of New York, which petition is dated March 25th, 1898, and schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by petitioners the 25th day of March, 1898, and on motion of Brinnier & Newcomb, attorneys for petitioners, no one appearing in opposition thereto:

Ordered, That all persons interested in such corporation show cause before this court at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held at the Court House in the City of New York on the 6th day of July, 1898, at the opening of court on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

Ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the 6th day of July, 1898, in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times, newspapers published in the City and County of New York, where this order is entered.—Enter, In New York County.

Enter, R. A. P., J. S. C.

BRINNIER & NEWCOMB, Attorneys for Petitioners, office and Post Office address, 53 John Street, Kingston, N. Y. my31-1aw6wTu

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Borough of Manhattan.—ANTHONY E. HELLWIG, plaintiff, against CHICAGO MILLINERY SUPPLY COMPANY, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten (10) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 28th, 1898.

GEORGE W. GALINGER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 5 Beekman Street, New York City.

To the defendant, Chicago Millinery Supply Company:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James M. Fitzsimons, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated June 17th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the Office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1898, at the Exchange Auction Building, City Hall Park, in the Borough of Manhattan.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898.

GEORGE W. GALINGER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 5 Beekman Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je21-1aw6wT

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,156 East 175th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c.
HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. f1-1aw6mTu

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap5-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH SHANNON, LILLIAN T. DECHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je28-1aw6mTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York. mh22-1aw6mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-1aw6mTu

KOHLER, ELIZABETH.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to William V. Brown, Dorothea Lessing, Louisa Emmerson, Anthony D. Brown, Dorothea W. Buttles, Philip Henry Dugro, Francis A. Dugro, Dorothea W. Dugro, Francis A. Dugro, Charles Dugro, Philip Henry Dugro, Catharine Dugro, Maud S. Dugro, and Margaret Dustan Driswold, all the heirs and all the next of kin of Elizabeth Köhler, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Sarah E. Smith, of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Elizabeth Köhler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the eighth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 62 William Street, N. Y.
je14-1aw6mTu

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-1aw6mTu

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 558 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-1aw6mTu&N9

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

## Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 26 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

## Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

## Grand Fourth of July Trips

On Same Schedule.

## CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M.
Commencing July 2d, new steamer ONTEORA will leave on Saturdays at 1:30 P. M., KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Catskill Mountain & Cairo R. R. connects.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

A COOL AND RESTFUL

## FOURTH of JULY

can be spent in a short ocean trip on one of the handsome steamships of the

## OLD DOMINION LINE

TO

## OLD POINT COMFORT

AND

## VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.

Steamers leave daily, but passengers limited in time can leave New York Saturday, July 2nd, at 4 P. M., arriving at Old Point Comfort and Norfolk next morning.

Returning, leave Norfolk Monday, July 4, at 5:30 P. M., arriving at New York Tuesday evening.

Round trip tickets, including meals and berth, $13.00 and $13.50, or including cost of one and one quarter day's stay at the famous Chamberlin, Hygeia or Princess Anne Hotel, $16.00. For further information apply to

OLD DOMINION S. S. CO., Pier 26, North River, New York.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Prest. & Traffic Mgr.
Telephone Call 1580 Franklin.

## NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trave, Tu., June 28. | 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Aug. 2, | 2 PM |
| Lahn, Tu., July 12, | 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Aug. 9, | 10 AM |
| Trave, Tu., July 26, | 10 AM | Kai. W. d. G. Aug. 16, | 2 PM |

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., July 5, 2 P. M.
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barbarossa | Thurs., June 30, | Noon | |
| Koenigin Luise | Thursday, July 7, | 9 A. M. | |
| FLIEGER, GENOA. | | | |
| Kai. W. II., July 9, | 10 AM | Aller | Aug. 6, 9 AM |
| Ems | July 23, 9 AM | Kai. W. II., | Aug. 20. 8AM |

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

## HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F. Bism'ck, June 30, | 9 AM | A. Victoria, Aug. 11, | 9 AM |
| F. Bism'ck, July 28, | 9 AM | F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, | 9 AM |

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct
Pretoria, July 2, 3:30 PM Patria, July 16, 3:30P.M.
Pretoria, July 9, 9:50 AM Phoenicia, July 30, 2 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

## AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Southwark | June 29 | Kensington | July 13 |
| Westernland | July 6 | Noordland | July 20 |
| Berlin | July 9 | Chester | July 23 |

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

## ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 14th St.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anchoria, July 2, | Noon | Ethiopia, July 30, | Noon |
| Furnessia, July 16, | Noon | Anchoria, Aug. 13, | Noon |

Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin:
Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $35.
Steerage Passage:
Furnessia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

## ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| MOHAWK | July 2 |
| MOBILE | July 9 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | July 16 |
| MANITOBA | July 23 |
| MINNEWASKA | July 30 |

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39, NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

## WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Teutonic, June 29, | Noon | Cymric, July 27, | Noon |
| Britannic, July 6, | Noon | Cymric, Aug. 3, | Noon |
| Majestic, July 13, | Noon | Britannic, Aug. 10, | Noon |
| Germanic, July 20, | Noon | Majestic, Aug. 17, | Noon |

Saloon rates, $60 and upwards, according to Steamer and accommodation selected; Second Cabin, $45.00 and upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.

## COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42 North River, foot Morton St.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| La Bourgogne | July 2 | La Navarre | July 23 |
| La Touraine | July 9 | La Gascogne | July 30 |
| La Bretagne | July 16 | La Bourgogne | Aug. 6 |

Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

## HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, July 2, 10 A. M.
S. S. Spaarndam, Saturday, July 9, 10 A. M.
Moderate rates, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

## CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St. | | | |
| Lucania, July 2, | 2 PM | Campania, July 16, | 2 PM |
| Servia, July 5, | 9 AM | Umbria, July 23, | 9 AM |
| Etruria, July 9, | 10 AM | Aurania, July 30, | Noon |

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

## JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| COPTIC, via Honolulu | July 7, | 1 P. M. | |
| CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu | July 16 | | |
| GAELIC, via Honolulu | July 26, | 1 P. M. | |
| DORIC, via Honolulu | Aug. 13, | 1 P. M. | |
| BELGIC, via Honolulu | Sept. 13, | 1 P. M. | |

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO JAPAN AND CHINA:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| EMPRESS OF CHINA | July 11, | Sept. 12, | Dec. 5 |
| EMPRESS OF INDIA | Aug. 1, | Oct. 10, | Jan. 2 |
| EMPRESS OF JAPAN | Aug. 22, | Nov. 7, | Jan. 30 |

FAST ROUTE TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| WARRIMOO, July 28, | | AORANGI, Aug. 25. | |

Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petesburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

DIRECT LONDON SERVICE.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ltd.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Winifreda | July 2 | Boadicea | July 23 |
| Victoria | July 16 | Alexandra | July 30 |

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

## NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
9 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M. Detroit 11:10 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.33 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Da

# ORDERS FOR TAX STAMPS

## More Than Fifty Million of Them Wanted by Down-Town Institutions and Firms.

## DISTRIBUTION BEGINS TO-DAY

### The Internal Revenue Officers Besieged by Applicants—Collector Treat Establishes Local Agencies—Knotty Points Raised.

In view of the expected public distribution to-day of a portion of the new tax stamps which must be affixed to certain parcels and documents on and after July 1, there was a rush of orders at the United States Internal Revenue offices in this city yesterday. These orders were both verbal and written, those involving large sums being as a rule carefully typewritten. At the Second District Internal Revenue office, in Nassau Street, more than 50,000,000 stamps of different denominations had been applied for up to 4 P. M. yesterday. One large life insurance company filed an application for $10,000 worth, and certain manufacturers of proprietary articles sent in urgent requests for all the stamps, in their particular line, that the Collector could spare.

Collector Charles H. Treat of the Second District said last evening: "The preliminary orders received at this office for the new tax stamps amount thus far to between three and four millions of dollars. As I do not know how large a quantity of stamps the department will send me at the outset, of course I am not prepared to say to what extent this office will be able to honor the drafts made on it. In our communications to the department we have emphasized the serious importance of having an adequate supply of stamps here as soon as possible."

In pursuance of instructions from the Internal Revenue Bureau, Collector Treat took measures yesterday to facilitate the rapid distribution of the stamps immediately upon their arrival. Commissioner Scott issued a general order directing all internal revenue collectors to "invite Postmasters, banks, trust companies, insurance agencies, drug stores, cigar stands, merchants, and other vendors to the public to buy these stamps in quantities of not less than $100, on a commission of 1 per cent. for resale." The following named institutions and individuals sent word to Collector Treat during the day of their willingness to act as Government stamp agents on the terms mentioned: The Franklin National Bank, at Dey and Greenwich Street; the Gansevoort Bank, at Ninth Avenue and Fourteenth Street; the New York County National Bank, at Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street; Astor Place Bank, in Astor Place; the Mecklem Brothers, under the Irving National Bank, at Warren and Greenwich Streets, and Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., at 29 Wall Street. Collector Treat expects to be able to arrange to-day for half a dozen or more conveniently located agencies on the east side of the city.

In response to an inquiry from a Stock Exchange broker, sent to Washington a few days ago, regarding the taxation of transfers of stock, the following was received at the Second District office from Commissioner Scott yesterday morning: "Your attention is called to the clause of Schedule A of the Act of June 13, 1898, which provides a tax of 2 cents on 'all sales or agreements to sell, or memoranda of sales, or deliveries or transfers of shares or certificates of stock in any association, company, or corporation, whether made upon, or shown by, any assignment in blank or by any delivery, or by any paper or agreement, or memorandum or other evidence of transfer or sale, whether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of such stock, or to secure the future payment of any money, or for the future transfer of any stock, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof.' It is important that this provision should be understood by all who are engaged in the business of buying and selling stocks."

A point that those who are specially interested in is whether transfers of stock are to be treated as original issues. On this point Commissioner Scott has ruled that "every new certificate of stock issued, even where it is issued in lieu of a former certificate, is held to be an original issue, on which the tax must be paid, and to which the requisite stamp must be affixed." Some of the brokers are disposed to take this question into the Federal courts, inasmuch as the enforcement of the law as interpreted by Commissioner Scott will impose a heavier burden on the stock brokerage business than the brokers feel able to stand. The ruling of the Commissioner is particularly severe in the matter of odd lots. Under this ruling the broker who sells 10 shares of stock and has that amount transferred out of 100 shares is obliged to pay the tax on the 90 shares of his own stock which he receives back. Should he presently sell 10 more shares he would have to pay the tax on 80 shares, and so on until the 100 shares were all transferred.

Instructions have been issued to all Collectors to inform the public that where a single stamp of just the proper denomination to cover the obligation of taxes cannot be obtained, two or more stamps may be used for the purpose. Each Collector is authorized to sell adhesive stamps to all persons applying regardless of location, but he must take care to give preference to the taxpayers in his own district.

Within the past few days Collector Treat has received numerous inquiries with regard to the stamping of wines in cases in the hands of dealers on July 1. On this point Commissioner Scott rules as follows: "It will not be necessary, under the provisions of the act of June 13, 1898, to open cases of wine in the hands of wholesale and retail dealers, who are not the manufacturers, on July 1, for the purpose of stamping the bottles therein, but such bottles in the hands of wholesale or retail dealers on said date may be stamped when they are sold at retail. Manufacturers of wine must, however, stamp all wines on hand at that date which have been bottled for sale."

The sixteen Special Deputy Collectors appointed by Collector Treat, make daily reports in person at 9 o'clock A. M. to the Collector. Their duties are to ascertain in ventories of cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, and snuff now in the hands June 14 subject to the internal revenue tax. These special deputies report that the general public—or rather that portion of it which they encounter officially—takes the increased taxes good-naturedly. One of the deputies told Collector Treat that the managing partner of one of the largest distributing firms in New York, in the line of groceries, liquors, and cigars, said to him: "This tax is all right. I am willing to pay it three times over if Mr. McKinley will only lick the Spaniards."

Collector Ferdinand Eidman of the Third Internal Revenue District received a small quantity of documentary and proprietary stamps from the Treasury Department yesterday morning. This was the first lot received, and Deputy Collector Sparks said that it probably would not amount to more than a two days' supply, consequently no one concern will be able to secure more than an allotted percentage of the quantity asked for. Applications have been received at this office for several million of the new stamps, and urgent messages have been sent to Washington to send on a large supply of stamps of all denominations as speedily as possible.

# TO AVOID CALL LOAN TAXES.

### The Clearing House Committee Sanctions an Agreement for Banks, Firms, or Individuals.

The Clearing House Committee has sanctioned the following agreement, which avoids the prohibiting tax on call loans, and which, while framed for banks, suits the case of firms or individuals:

Know all men by these presents that the undersigned, in consideration of financial accommodations given, or to be given, or continued to the undersigned by the ——Bank of the City of New York, hereby agree with said bank that whenever the undersigned shall become or remain, directly or contingently, indebted to the said bank for money lent, or for money paid for the use or account of the undersigned, or for any overdraft or upon any indorsement, draft, guarantee or in any other manner whatsoever, or upon any other claim, the said bank shall then and thereafter have the following rights, in addition to those created by the circumstances from which such indebtedness may arise against the undersigned, or his, or their executors, administrators or assigns, namely:

1. All securities deposited by the undersigned with said bank, as collateral to any such loan or indebtedness of the undersigned to said bank, shall also be held by such bank as security for any other liability of the undersigned to said bank, whether then existing or thereafter contracted; and said bank shall also have a lien upon any balance of the deposit account of the undersigned with said bank existing from time to time, and upon all property of the undersigned of every description left with said bank for safe keeping or otherwise, or coming to the hands of said bank in any way, as security for any liability of the undersigned to said bank now existing or hereafter contracted.

2. Said bank shall at all times have the right to require from the undersigned that there shall be lodged with said bank as security for all existing liabilities of the undersigned to said bank, approved collateral securities to an amount satisfactory to said bank; and upon failure of the undersigned at all times to keep a margin of securities with said bank for such liabilities of the undersigned, satisfactory to said bank, or upon any failure in business or making of an insolvent assignment by the undersigned, then and in either event all liabilities of the undersigned to said bank shall at the option of said bank become immediately due and payable, notwithstanding any credit or time allowed to the undersigned by any instrument evidencing any of the said liabilities.

3. Upon failure of the undersigned either to pay any indebtedness to said bank when becoming or made due, or to keep up the margin of collateral securities above provided for, then and in either event said bank may immediately without advertisement, and without notice to the undersigned, sell any of the securities held by it as against any or all of the liabilities of the undersigned, at private sale or broker's board or otherwise, and apply the proceeds of such sale as far as needed toward the payment of any or all of such liabilities together with interest and expenses of sale, holding the undersigned responsible for any deficiency remaining unpaid after such application. If any such sale be at broker's board or at public auction, said bank may itself be a purchaser at such sale freed from any right or equity of redemption of the undersigned, such right and equity being hereby expressly waived and released. Upon default as aforesaid, said bank may also apply toward the payment of the said liabilities all balances of any deposit account of the undersigned with said bank then existing.

It is further agreed that these presents constitute a continuing agreement, applying to any and all future as well as to existing transactions between the undersigned and said bank.

If this agreement is filed before next Friday, no revenue stamp will be needed. What stamp will be required after June 30 has not been determined, as the Clearing House Committee refrains from ruling in the matter.

### STAMP TAX ON INSURANCE.

#### National Board Will Issue a Circular to Guide Underwriters.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters will issue a circular to-day for the guidance of the fire insurance companies in regard to the use of the internal revenue stamps on policies, as directed by the war revenue act. The circular will be strictly a National board document, but will not be sent out until after a special meeting of the Committee on Laws and Legislation of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, which will be held this morning for the consideration of the circular.

Among the matters left in doubt by the language of the act is the question whether business written in June to go into force in July is subject to a tax which goes into effect on July 1. The Commercial Union Assurance Company has taken the position that it is not, while several other companies are assuming that such business is July business. The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company has issued a circular to its agents, in which it takes the latter position.

Many of the companies are limiting their orders for stamps to the two-cent stamps in the belief that only stamps of this denomination can be redeemed, if spoiled, according to the provisions of Section 3,426 of the act of Congress relating to the redemption of unused stamps, which was approved July 12, 1876.

### ACTION OF THE BANKS.

#### Customers Warned of the Penalties of Violating the Stamp Law.

Several of the down-town banks in this city have sent circulars to their customers throughout the country calling attention to the provisions of the war revenue law relating to banking and cautioning the customers against incurring through negligence or carelessness any of the heavy penalties which the law imposes. The circular of the Fourth National Bank quotes the pertinent sections of the law and reminds its customers and correspondents that neither they nor the bank can handle notes, drafts, checks, bills of exchange, &c., whether for credit or collection, unless they have been fully stamped.

The Fourth National proposes the following course of action: "As the department has not yet provided the necessary stamps under the law, and as it will take some time for their general distribution and for the public to become familiar with the new conditions; until there is such a distribution as to make them easily obtainable by all, we will, unless instructed to the contrary, become your agents and as such affix the necessary revenue stamps to any and all checks on this bank, adding cost of stamp to face of check, it being assumed that such check shall not be regarded as completed and issued until stamped by you or your agents." A similar plan will be followed by nearly all of the big New York banks.

The form of agreement prepared by counsel and approved by the Clearing House Committee, to take the place of the promissory note, upon which the new law imposes a tax of 2 cents for each $100, will be used by all of the banks that belong to the New York Clearing House Association. Each bank will have blanks printed containing the name of the bank for the use of its own customers, so that brokers who negotiate large call loans will not be compelled to yield up their profits in stamp taxes on a promissory note.

### WAR TAXES AT PITTSBURG.

#### The Stock Exchange Declares Members Must Not Pay It.

PITTSBURG, June 27.—At a meeting of the Pittsburg Stock Exchange to-day a resolution was passed that no member will be allowed to pay the war tax.

Any member paying any part of it will be expelled from membership. The customer will have to pay the tax.

### THE WAR THREE PER CENTS.

#### Subscriptions at the Sub-Treasury Seem to be Coming in Slowly.

The subscriptions to the war threes at the Sub-Treasury yesterday were unofficially reported as "going along quietly." There was certainly nothing in the building to indicate that other than the usual business of the Treasury Department was being transacted. A story, unsanctioned by Assistant Treasurer Jordan or Cashier Muhleman, was that the first 5,000 receipts had not all been used and that the popular subscriptions up to 2 P. M. yesterday amounted for the local Sub-Treasury to less than $2,150,000. At this rate the estimate that New York would take $7,000,000 of the war threes was excessive.

### MRS. FREESER'S HUSBAND.

#### He Had Left Her, but After a Three Days' Watch She Found Him.

A faithful and enterprising tabby never watched a mouse hole more closely than did Mrs. Otto Freeser of 981 Columbus Avenue watch three days in Central Park for her husband, who, she said, had stolen her money and jewelry, and had gone off, she believed, with another woman. She took the wise precaution, however, of first securing a warrant for his arrest, and of informing the Park police of the fact.

She knew it was his custom to take a spin on his bicycle in Central Park, and she knew, also, his favorite routes. Accordingly she stationed herself at the Casino on Saturday, and waited—waited all day. She frightened a couple of bicyclers who, at a distance, bore some resemblance to her husband, by jumping up and screaming "There he goes!" They pedaled as hard as they could, but not before she had seen her mistake and settled down again to continue her vigil.

"Don't make too many mistakes, lady," said a Hibernian bluecoat to her, "or dey'll tink yere playin' de shtory of 'de wolf,' an' whin your ould man comes around dey'll tink yere still joking an won't nab him."

Mrs. Freeser went home hungry that evening, but on Sunday she started out again, and took a lunch basket with her. Her husband did not show up, but she was not discouraged; and yesterday found her again at her post. At last she saw him approaching on his bicycle, and gave a yell that could be heard for a mile: "That's him, my husband! Catch him!" The hubby made a desperate sprint, but a mounted policeman put spurs to his horse and soon caught Mr. Freeser by the collar.

Husband and wife were taken to the Arsenal, and the man sent for his brother Rudolph to go his bail. The brother undertook to bulldoze the Justice and was himself locked up. Mrs. Freeser was told to go home, and appear against her husband this morning in Essex Market Police Court.

"But supposing he runs away from you?" remarked the woman, apprehensively.

The Sergeant assured her that there was no danger of his doing so, and the woman left.

#### Exchanges to Close for Two Days.

The Produce and Cotton Exchanges will, on a vote taken yesterday, be closed from Friday afternoon to Tuesday morning.

# MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

## The Work of This Organization in Building Up Trade.

## LOWER RATES FROM THE WEST

### Much Already Accomplished in This Line by Persistent Efforts—The Summer Booklets Nearly Ready.

The Merchants' Association has heard again from the Western Passenger Association, but not yet definitely as to whether the arrangements proposed with the roads west of Chicago can be carried into effect on the basis asked for.

The roads in the Western Passenger Association territory declined to grant the application of the Merchants' Association as originally asked for, but the Chairman of the association, B. D. Caldwell, suggested that, inasmuch as the dates for reduced rates granted for Chicago and St. Louis by the Western Passenger Association were about the same as the dates asked for by the Merchants' Association, the end desired by the latter could be gained by persons who availed themselves of the reduced rates to Chicago or St. Louis, buying their tickets from those points through to New York under the arrangements made by the Merchants' Association with the roads running as far west as those cities. Thereupon the Merchants' Association addressed a letter to Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association, asking if it would not be possible to extend the time limit on the tickets from that western territory to Chicago and St. Louis from fifteen days to thirty days.

Yesterday the Merchants' Association received from Mr. Caldwell a letter, dated June 24, which said:

Your courteous letter of the 23d regarding rates for the merchants' meetings in New York came to hand to-day. I expect to be in New York within a few days, and will see you or Mr. Corwine personally in regard to this matter, either Tuesday or Wednesday next.

At the time the original correspondence in this matter was made public the association sent copies of it to the Chairmen of the various railway associations. Yesterday a reply was received from F. C. Donald, Commissioner of the Central Passenger Association at Chicago, whose association has charge of all the territory between Chicago and St. Louis on the west, and Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Wheeling, West Va., on the east, and as far south as the Ohio River. Mr. Donald said:

I trust your association may succeed in arranging for the rate concessions desired for your meetings on the plan suggested by President King's communication to Chairman Caldwell. Under the surveillance and precautionary measures enforced by your association, it would seem that the extension desired should be granted without involving misuse of tickets.

#### Rates from the Southwest.

The Southwestern Passenger Association was to have met at St. Louis on June 21. C. M. Pratt, formerly of New York, is the Chairman of that association. The application of the Merchants' Association for reduced rates from all the territory west of the Mississippi and southwest of the Missouri was to be considered and passed upon at that meeting. Nothing has been heard as to the action taken, but the Merchants' Association has learned from advertisements and news articles in some of the Southwestern papers that certain roads in that territory have made reduced rates on very favorable terms from points in the extreme Southwest, especially in Texas, through to Washington, and to Buffalo, or Niagara Falls, with a very long return limit on the tickets, extending over a period of over six weeks. These reduced rates announced are from these Southwestern points to these Eastern points by way of St. Louis, various roads participating in them.

The association yesterday addressed each General Passenger Agent of the roads forming the Western Passenger Association territory, as follows:

Will you kindly let me know if your road or its connections has made a reduced rate of fare from point, or points, in your territory to any place, or places, within the limits of the trunk line territory, or the boundaries thereof, during July, August, or September? Also please kindly let us know if you have such project in contemplation, and if not already arranged for please notify us when arrangements are consummated.

We would further like to know the date, or dates, upon which tickets are to be sold at such reduced rate, the rate of fare, and the return limit on the tickets.

#### Booklets Nearly Ready.

Many inquiries are being received by letter and personal calls concerning the progress of the work on the booklet now being prepared by the association, entitled "Summer Days and Nights in New York," and upon the various booklets and pamphlets setting forth the superiority of New York's market in various lines of trade. The booklets and pamphlets are in process of preparation, and will be ready for distribution in a few days.

A meeting of the Advisory Board of the Merchants' Association has been called for this afternoon at 2 o'clock. This board represents sixty different lines of trade. This board meets monthly, but this special meeting has been called for the purpose of considering ways and means to increased the membership of the association by an active and aggressive campaign. In all those lines represented on that board and to add to the funds of the Merchants' Association by such increase of membership, or by arranging for a fund of such contributions, as they may deem best.

The feeling is growing among the aggressive merchants of New York of the importance of a guarantee fund for the purpose of underwriting the work of this organization, so long as that work is carried out on the lines now laid down. Until recently there existed among merchants a feeling that they ought to be neutral as to aiding and supporting this organization, as they have branches in other large trade centres, but this feeling has been changed.

The officers and directors of the association are determined that New York shall be supreme in every way on the broad business policy laid down. She does not want to injure her sister cities, but intends looking after her welfare and the welfare of her people. It must not be forgotten, the officers argue, that in order to have prosperity in a certain city every citizen of that centre must be prosperous, from the highest to the lowest, from the newsboy up; they are links, and are interwoven in the chain of prosperity.

There is a feeling in this organization that before the year 1898 is out it will not only have the hearty support of every real estate owner, banker and merchant, but of every person doing business in New York. This organization is not formed with a view of monopolizing, or keeping down the industrious, the willing, and the persevering, but to promote their interests by opening up new fields of industry and expanding those fields already established. It believes in the principle of the theory of "give and take," that the railroads and steamboat lines entering our port shall be just and fair to the merchants and manufacturers, and that they in turn shall be just and fair to the railroad and steamboat companies.

### RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS.

#### Action May Be Taken To-day, as Mr. Gould Sails for Europe To-morrow.

George J. Gould has engaged passage for himself and family on the White Star liner Teutonic, which will sail for Queenstown and Liverpool to-morrow morning. It is expected that Mr. Gould will be absent until Fall.

In view of Mr. Gould's contemplated departure unusual interest will attach to the meeting of the Extension Commitee of the Manhattan Railway Company to-day to take action on the final proposition submitted to the company last week by the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners with reference to the West Street franchise. Unless the committee shall decide definitely either to accept or reject the terms offered by the board it is likely that farther negotiations will be postponed until Mr. Gould's return.

#### Pullison Sentenced to Death.

Levi Pullison, colored, who was convicted of murder in the first degree last week, was yesterday sentenced to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing during the week of Aug. 15. Sentence was passed by Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Pullison's counsel, Edmund B. Brown, colored, made the usual motions for a new trial, all of which were denied. Pullison killed his common-law white wife March 11. He is now at Sing Sing.

# VAN INGEN WINS ON APPEAL.

### A Newspaper Charged That He Helped Raise English Gold to Aid Cleveland's Election.

A judgment on a verdict for $4,000, which was recovered by Edward H. Van Ingen against The Mail and Express Publishing Company, in the late Court of Common Pleas, as damages for the publication of an alleged libelous article in The Mail and Express on Nov. 7, 1892, was recently affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The article was headed "British Gold to Help Cleveland," and charged that "the London head of a large New York firm of cloth jobbers is reported as the leader of the movement to get together and send to America nearly half a million of British gold with which to push the cause of the anti-tariff democracy and its candidate for the Presidency," &c.

The important question in the case was whether the alleged libel, which did not personally name the plaintiff, referred to him. The Court of Appeals holds, in the prevailing opinion of Judge Martin, concurred in by Chief Judge Parker and Judges Gray and O'Brien, that the plaintiff was properly allowed to give evidence of the surrounding circumstances and other extraneous facts which might explain and point out the person to whom the allusion in the article applied. The introduction in evidence of similar articles published in The Morning Advertiser, The New York Recorder, and The New York Press, at an earlier hour of the same day that the article appeared, naming the plaintiff personally as the guilty party in the tranaction, to show that the article in question was intended to apply to the plaintiff, and would be so understood by the reading public, was held to have been justified.

Judge Bartlett gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Judges Haight and Vann, holding that the jury was permitted to consider incompetent evidence in reaching the verdict, which must have bene highly prejudicial to the defendant.

### LEGAL NOTES.

ALIMONY WAS PROPERLY REFUSED.—Laura E. Tuttle has failed on her appeal to the Appellate Division from the refusal of the Special Term of the Supreme Court to grant her motion for alimony and counsel fees, in her suit for divorce from Owen I. Tuttle. The statements contained in her affidavit, upon which the application was based, as to the amount of property or the income of the defendant, were contradicted and explained by the latter in his affidavit, and the court decided, by Justice Rumsey, that even if the affidavit of the plaintiff were to be considered there was not enough to enable the court, in deciding the motion, to fix the amount of alimony. But the plaintiff's affidavit was not properly certified to permit it to be read. That affidavit, having been taken outside of the State before a notary public, could not, it was held, in the present state of the law, (Code, Section 844,) be read in one of our courts. At any rate, aside from the provisions of Section 844 of the Code, the affidavit was still not sufficient. "A notary public has no power to take an acknowledgment of any paper unless that power is given to him by statute, and there is nothing to show in these papers that any such power is given to him by the statutes of the State of Michigan, where this affidavit was sworn to. The certificate of a clerk states that he is authorized to administer an oath, but that is not sufficient. In any aspect of the case, therefore, the affidavit could not be considered." Leave is given to renew the motion on new papers.

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HE WAS NOT ENTITLED TO ORDER FOR DISCOVERY.—Michael J. Kielty brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover $1,700 claimed to be due from Bernard Traynor, as compensation while in the defendant's employ under contract, whereby the plaintiff, in addition to receiving $50 per week, was to have 5 per cent. of the net profits made by defendant in his business. The plaintiff claimed the profits were $34,000, while defendant asserted they did not exceed one-fifth of that sum. The plaintiff obtained an order granting a motion for discovery. The petition on which the application was based alleged that the plaintiff desired to inspect and examine the stock book cash books, and ledgers kept by the defendant in his business from Jan. 1, 1895, to Feb. 1, 1898, and that it was impossible otherwise to prove his claim. The defendant was thereupon ordered to file with the clerk of the Court the stock book, cash books, and ledgers used in his business during that period. The Appellate Division has reversed the order. Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion, said: "There is simply a general desire expressed to examine the various books mentioned, but it is not alleged, nor does it appear, that an inspection of these books will disclose material evidence to be used on the trial. The proper course to prove the amount of defendant's profits would be to examine the defendant before trial, upon which examination he would be required to produce such books as would enable him to testify."

### THE EMBROIDERY CASES.

#### Argument in the Final Hearing Begun in the Circuit Court.

Before Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, argument was begun on the final hearing in the celebrated embroidery cases, which have been pending for many years. In the six suits now being argued, the complainants, who were all manufacturers of laces and embroidery at St. Gall, Switzerland, are Huber & Keller, Alder & Rappolt, Hummel & Seelig, M. L. Reichenbach & Co., Beyer & Nordlinger, and Arnold Goldy & Co. The defendants in each case are Meyer, Isaac, Daniel, Morris, and Solomon Guggenheim, carrying on business under the firm name of M. Guggenheim's Sons.

The suits were brought to set aside and annul various agreements made in 1889, by which the defendants purported to grant licenses to the complainants for putting up perforated embroideries, upon the grounds of fraud, deceit, and false representation, and to recover substantial sums paid under the license agreements to the defendants by the respective complainants, before they discovered the frauds which had been practiced upon them. Hatch & Wickes are the solicitors for the complainants. Harold Binney is the defendants' solicitor, and the defendants' counsel on the argument are Joseph H. Choate and John R. Bennett. It is expected that the argument will last at least two days.

### NARROWLY ESCAPED INJURY.

#### Mrs. E. N. Nichols's Carriage Overturned by an Electric Car.

Mrs. Erickson Norman Nichols of 52 East Seventy-eighth Street, who started Sunday evening to take the train for Tampa, where she wanted to go to see her husband before he left for Cuba to join the Rough Riders, is at home again, suffering from nervous prostration and shock from the effects of a collision between her carriage and a Madison Avenue trolley car. Her father, Samuel B. Haines, received a painful scalp wound and bruises about the shoulders, and had a rib broken.

Mr. Nichols joined the Rough Riders while he was under a six months' suspension from the Stock Exchange. In recognition of this act of patriotism the Governing Committee removed the suspension. He started for Tampa June 15, but did not go over to Cuba with his regiment on account of the illness of his wife, who had long been suffering from nervous trouble, from which she was recovering. A few days ago, upon receiving a letter that her husband would probably join the troops this week at Santiago, she determined to see him before his departure, and employed a trained nurse, Miss Fales, to accompany her.

They left the house in a carriage about 8 o'clock, with Mr. Haines to see them off. The carriage was driven down Park Avenue to Fifty-sixth Street, where the driver, Samuel Lavery, started to cross over to Fifth Avenue. On reaching Madison Avenue the driver saw a car proceeding north, but he appeared to have ample time to cross the tracks. The car came up rapidly, however, and before it could be stopped struck the hind wheel of the carriage and knocked it on its side. Neither Mrs. Nichols nor Miss Fales received any injuries. The driver was slightly bruised. Mrs. Nichols has given up the idea of going to Tampa.

#### Life Imprisonment for Peterson.

Judge Hurd of the Kings County Court yesterday sentenced John O. Peterson to life imprisonment for the murder of Leonora M. Faulkner on March 17 last. Peterson was found guilty of murder in the second degree.

Suits for every purpose—except to wear out quickly.

Suits of serge, crash—wool or linen, nuns cloth, flannel, and all other good cooling stuffs.

So, all over the body: cool underwear, cool negligee shirts, cool russet shoes, cool straw hats.

Of course you can get boys' wash suits for 98c.; anybody can get bamboozled.

$2 to $6 here, with your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.


# TRAFFIC ON THE BRIDGE

## Brooklyn Elevated Road's Cars to Take the Place of the City's Trains.

## COMMISSIONER SHEA'S VICTORY

### Receiver Uhlmann of the Railroad Company Assumes All Costs, Pays Liberal Tolls, and Guarantees the City Against Loss.

On the consent of all parties Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday approved a contract made between Bridge Commissioner Shea and Receiver Uhlmann of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, turning the tracks of the bridge railroad over to the exclusive control of that road, to be operated under the Commissioner's supervision. This means that Mr. Shea has won his fight with the company.

Since the trolley cars began to run across the bridge the city has been losing money, and it is believed that the step taken yesterday is necessary to do away with this state of affairs. The new contract went into effect at once, and the company is now in legal possession of the bridge railroad. Actual possession, however, will not be taken for two or three days, the company not being ready yet. The contract provides that the company will operate the shuttle trains between terminals, will supply its own power and men to operate trains, and will pay a toll of ten cents for every car each round trip.

Under this contract the power and cable houses will be dispensed with and several hundred employes will go. The trains between terminals will be operated at the present fare of 2½ cents. When the Kings County Elevated Railroad is ready to cross the bridge it will be expected to make the same terms as those made by the Brooklyn company. The Kings County Road may begin to carry passengers across the bridge within a fortnight, and the question of its terms with the Bridge Commissioner will then come up.

#### Mr. Uhlmann Fears Loss.

Mr. Uhlmann said yesterday that he had been forced to make the contract. It was a hard one, and he expected to lose money by it. He expected to employ many of the bridge hands who will be discharged by Commissioner Shea.

Mr. Uhlmann's petition recites the original contract made with the Bridge Trustees on Aug. 23, 1897. This contract provided that the elevated railroad cars, while on the bridge, should be under the management of the Trustees, who were to furnish the employes and supply the power, and were to be responsible for all accidents which might occur from the negligence of employes. The company was to pay 12½ cents per car.

The number of passengers using the bridge cars, the petition states, has decreased more than one-half, which has diminished the receipts so much as to have rendered the operation of the bridge railroad unprofitable. The annual loss to the city when the two elevated railroads cross the bridge is estimated by the receiver at more than $600,000. Mr. Shea, since his appointment, has insisted that the contract did not give sufficient revenue to the city, and that unless the contract now asked for was made the contract would be annulled. Similar notice has been given to the Kings County Company and to the trolley roads.

Mr. Shea insisted that the receiver should bear whatever loss might result from operating the bridge railroad, while, if it should prove profitable, he must pay the Commissioner in each year a graduated percentage of the surplus, namely, 5 per cent. if between $10,000 and $20,000, 7½ per cent. if between $20,000 and $40,000, 10 per cent. if between $40,000 and $60,000, 12 per cent. if between $60,000 and $80,000, 15 per cent. if between $80,000 and $100,000, 20 per cent. if between $100,000 and $150,000, and 25 per cent. on all amounts exceeding $150,000.

#### To Assume All Costs.

The company was to assume the entire burden of operating the railroad in such a way as to afford adequate service to the public, of which Mr. Shea was to be the judge; provide at its own expense all the power and service required to operate the cars; assume all liability for accidents, and pay at cost for whatever work may be done in the shops of the company in repairing the railroad or its appurtenances. As the reduced travel over the railroad would leave the set of gauntleted tracks on the bridge vacant during a large part of the time, the Commissioner was willing that the company should use them, but for this privilege the receiver should pay $20,306.28 annually. Ten cents a car for each round trip should be paid to the Commissioner, and the receiver should furnish the power and pay all costs of service. The receiver must also guarantee that the amount so to be paid should not be less than $250 a day, up to the time when the Kings County Elevated begins to operate, and $166.67 a day thereafter.

The petition then states that the receiver feels obliged to accede to the Commissioner's demands, and has agreed with him upon a form of contract, which has been approved by the Corporation Counsel. During the period that the trolley roads have been crossing the bridge, and before the Brooklyn Elevated began to do so, that company lost 20 per cent. of its travel. The receiver believes that if it is allowed to run its cars over the bridge as provided in the proposed contract the loss will not only be made up, but great benefits to the system will be secured. It will also afford such a convenience to the traveling public as will result in building up the outlying districts of Brooklyn and Queens. Contracts have been made between the receiver and the Long Island Railroad Company for through communication with Coney Island, Jamaica, Rockaway, and other points.

# FERRY FRANCHISES ARE SOLD.

## Rentals Aggregating More Than $50,000 Secured in Five Transactions —One Offering Withdrawn.

The city disposed of five of its ferry franchises yesterday noon at an auction sale at the Department of Docks, Pier A, Battery Place, which was conducted by Philip A. Smyth. Six franchises were offered, but that of the ferry between the foot of East Tenth Street, Manhattan, and the foot of Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, the upset price of which was $7,000, was withdrawn from sale. The other five were sold for annual rentals aggregating $52,700, the purchasers being the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company, and the Nassau Ferry Company. Each franchise brought in rental its exact upset price, there being no competitive bidding. Each franchise was sold for a term of ten years from May 1.

The Pennsylvania Company secured for an annual rental of $11,000, with the privilege of renewal for a further term of ten years at the same rental as the first term, subject to the conditions specified in the terms and conditions of sale, the franchise of the ferry between Cortlandt Street, this city, and Jersey City, and on the same terms, for an annual rental of $7,200, the ferry between Desbrosses Street and Jersey City.

The Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company secured two franchises, as follows: For an annual rental of $20,000 that of the ferry between Roosevelt Street, East River, and Broadway and South Eighth Street, Brooklyn; for an annual rental of $5,000 that of the ferry between Grand Street, East River, Manhattan, and Grand Street, Brooklyn. The Nassau Ferry Company acquired the franchise of the ferry between East Houston Street, Manhattan, and Grand Street, Brooklyn, for an annual rental of $9,500.

### BONDS FOR HETTY GREEN.

#### City Said to Have Borrowed $1,000,000 at Two Per Cent.

It was said in the Finance Department yesterday that Hetty Green's offer to lend the city a million dollars at 2 per cent. had been accepted, and that the money had been received and the four-month revenue bonds delivered to Mrs. Green.

Two per cent. is considered a low rate. Three and 3½ per cent. are usually obtained by the city's bondholders. For the use of the million dollars Mrs. Green will get $6,666.66, a saving of from $3,400 to $5,000 by the city on the interest for four months.

#### Water Rates in Williamsburg.

Williamsburg property men, among them manufacturers and other business men, are wrought up at being charged a double meter rate and have united in an effort to bring about a change. Among those interested in the movement are Henry Batterman, William B. Chase, Peter Bertsch, Bell & Fife, M. & F. A. Vernon, John Calligan, and the Brooklyn and New York Casket Company. It is alleged that all merchants and manufacturers who use large quantities of water have been required to place water meters in their establishments for the purpose of measuring the quantity of water used by them. They are also charged frontage rates, which makes a double water rate. It is this frontage rate against which the merchants are complaining.

#### Water Department Appointments.

The following appointments have been made in the Department of Water Supply: Charles Seibert, Inspector of water supply to shipping; Edward Dooley, Assistant Superintendent of Ponds and Conduits for the Borough of Brooklyn, at $1,200 a year, and William Newman, cashier of the Department of Water Supply for the Borough of Brooklyn, at $1,750 a year. Peter Kuhn has been reinstated as Inspector of Water Meters. The salaries of Thomas Kerrigan and Charles R. Lane, enginemen, have been fixed at $1,250 and $1,000 a year, respectively. The Mayor has appointed John O'Donnell of 548 Clinton Street an Inspector of Weights and Measures.

#### Municipal Council Contest.

Ex-District Attorney Ridgway moved yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for an order directing John J. Allen, as referee in the quo warranto proceedings brought by Henry R. Nostrand, to reopen fourteen more ballot boxes in the Seventh Council District. Mr. Nostrand is contesting Charles H. Ebbets's right to a seat in the Municipal Council. Twenty-three ballot boxes have already been opened. William M. Cooke and Thomas E. Pearsall, counsel for Mr. Ebbets, opposed the motion. Decision was reserved.

#### The Brooklyn Sewer Contracts.

The examination into the alleged irregularities in Sewer Commissioner Kane's department was resumed yesterday before Justice Maddox in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Complaint Clerk Van Dusen of the Sewer Department testified as to the number of sewer basins cleaned. On account of the illness of A. C. Shenstone, who is conducting the case for the Brooklyn League, the case was then adjourned until Thursday.

### COAL CRUSHED HIS LIFE OUT.

#### Behrens Attempted to Clear a Chute, but Was Caught Unawares.

Henry Behrens, thirty-two years old, a coal shoveler of 320 West Fifty-ninth Street, was suffocated under many tons of coal yesterday morning in the yard of Conrad Stein's brewery, at Fifty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue.

The coal chute in the yard leading from a pile of coal, forty feet high, to the engine room became clogged with coal, and Engineer John Baum got Behrens to clear the block. Behrens ascended to the top of the chute, ten feet below the top of the coal pile. The coal was started with a rush, and before Behrens could brace himself or get out of the way, many tons swept down, covering him.

The fall of coal was not noticed by any one, but an hour after Behrens started at work, his wife, who had expected him home for breakfast, went to the yard. Baum had not seen Behrens, but he went out, saw the coal covering the chute, and at once surmising what had happened, set forty shovelers at work immediately. For two hours they tossed the coal from the top of the pile. Behrens was taken out dead and badly disfigured in the presence of his wife.


# O'Neill's,

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

# 3 Days' Clearing Sale

Our way of doing business is to gather goods while new, sell them while the time is young and be ready for future triumphs before the season wanes. Hence we swing into to-day's business with news of great bargains in

**UPHOLSTERY HANGINGS, LACE CURTAINS, RUGS, MATTINGS, MOSQUITO CANOPIES.**

The manager hands us this list of what he has to sell and the prices he's willing to let the things go at, so here they are:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 425 prs. Oriental Tapestry Portieres—as good as what are being sold elsewhere at $7 and $8. They have been our $6.75 kinds—take them now at | $3.25 |
| 390 prs. French Tapestry and Fibre Portieres. They have been $3.00 pr. You have only to pay us now | $1.65 |
| 300 prs. Fine Irish Point Lace Curtains. They have been fast sellers at $7.50, $8.50, and $10.00, but he's made your paying price only | $5.48 |
| 200 prs. only Frilled Muslin Curtains, regular $1.00—ought to be gone in a jiffy at | 69c. |
| 2,500 pieces Mosquito Netting—any color you want—full 8 yds. to a piece. While they last, per piece | 39c. |
| 200 pairs Fine Nottingham and Scotch